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H – 1487

International Court of Justice

H1487 – 0001

Международный военный трибунал

N-1487-a

ДОКУМЕНТЫ ОБВИНЕНИЯ

ПО ДЕЛУ №

Главный обвинитель
от СССР

СССР № 115

A082016

H1487 – 0002

H1487 – 0003

Original taken by B.A.

.00651

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date : NOV 18 1946

I certify that Document Number C177 was introduced into evidence as Exhibit Number R 115 in the Trial by the International Tribunal of Hermann GOERING, et al, which commenced on 20 November 1945, and that the attached photostat is a true and correct copy of the original.

Fred Niebergall.
Fred Niebergall

Fred NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch.

H1487 - 0004

H1487 - 0005

C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the annexed document No. USSR 115 is a photostat of an original document submitted in evidence by the Soviet Prosecution under this number. The original document has been withdrawn in accordance with Rule 10 of the International Military Tribunal, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is to be held at

British Admiralty

JOHN E. RAY
Colonel, FA
General Secretary
International Military Tribunal

Date 11/25/46

USSR-115

London, England

Certificate No. C - 177 August 30, 1945

CERTIFICATE

I, Hubert P. Earle, Lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve, 139316, of the Office of Naval Intelligence, hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of 3 (photostated) * pages being a directive for the defense of the Crimea

dated Sept. 6, 1943 ** is (a true copy) * of a document found in German archives, records, and files captured by a joint British-American naval team of which I was senior U. S. naval member.

Hubert P. Earle
Lieutenant
U. S. Naval Reserve

* Strike out inapplicable words.
** If no title and date to document, use some brief description relating to subject matter sufficient to serve as identification.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY
USSR Exhibit 115
Filed Feb 22, 1946

A 082017

H1487 - 0006

115

2

C - 177

Aktenzeichen IV 1. Vol.3. "Weisung OKW (Führer)"
pp.187-185

HITLER Order on use of civilians in defence of CRIMEA - 8.8.43.

ROOM 72 : SHELF 4

A 082018

H1487 - 0007

Fernschreiben

Geheime Kommandosache

Chefsache!
Nur durch Offizier!

KR
(A) 2371

17 Ausfertigungen
17. Ausfertigung.

O.K.H.
I 2686/43
Eing.: 6/9 43
Anlagen:

An

Heeresgruppe A = 1.Ausf.

Um Verbände für andere Aufgaben freizubekommen, habe ich mich entschlossen, den Kuban-Brückenkopf zu räumen und die 17.Armee über die Enge von Kertsch auf die Krim zurückzunehmen.

Mit der Vorbereitung und Durchführung der Räumungsbewegung, der Räumungszerstörung und des beschleunigten Verteidigungsausbaues der Krim wird der Oberbefehlshaber der Heeresgruppe A beauftragt. Seine Befehle sind für alle Dienststellen - auch die Nicht-Heeresdienststellen - im Kuban-Brückenkopf und auf der Halbinsel Kertsch bindend.

Es sind für die Räumungsbewegung, die Räumungszerstörung und den Verteidigungsausbau der Krim gesonderte Stäbe verantwortlich einzusetzen, zu denen auch Vertreter der Luftwaffe, Marine, OT usw. zu treten haben.

Die Durchführung aller dieser Maßnahmen muß bis zum Beginn der Schlammperiode beendet sein. Sie muß dem Gegner so lange wie möglich verborgen bleiben.

Es kommt mir auf folgendes besonders an:

1.) Räumungsbewegung:
   a) Es dürfen keinerlei Waffen, Vorräte und Gerät dem Gegner in die Hände fallen.
   b) Sämtliche militärischen und wirtschaftlichen Vorräte, Waffen und Gerät müssen planmäßig abtransportiert werden.
   c) Sämtliche Zivilpersonen sind nach der Krim zurückzuführen.
   d) Sämtliche sonstigen Landesvorräte, wie Fahrzeuge, Vieh und Schiffsgefäße aller Art usw. sind nach der Krim abzuschieben. Keine neue Feldbestellung.

2.) Räumungszerstörung:
   a) Alle dem Gegner nutzbringenden Anlagen, Unterkunftsmöglichkeiten, Straßen, Kunstbauten, Dämme usw. müssen nachhaltig zerstört werden.
   b) Sämtliche Eisenbahnen und Feldbahnen sind abzubauen bezw. restlos zu zerstören.

A 082019
H1487-0008

4

c) Sämtliche gebauten Knüppeldämme sind unbrauchbar zu machen und zu beseitigen.

d) Die im Kuban-Brückenkopf befindlichen Anlagen für Ölgewinnung müssen vollständig vernichtet werden.

e) Der Hafen von Noworossijsk ist so zu zerstören und zu verseuchen, daß seine Benutzbarkeit durch die russische Flotte auf lange Zeit unmöglich gemacht wird.

f) Zur Zerstörung gehört auch weitgehendste Verseuchung mit Minen, Zeitminen usw.

g) Der Gegner muß ein auf lange Zeit voll unbrauchbares, unbewohnbares, wüstes Land, wo noch monatelang Minensprengungen vorkommen, übernehmen.

3.) **Krimverteidigung:**

a) Alle freiwerdenden Baukräfte und alles Material sind schwerpunktmäßig für den Ausbau der Krimverteidigung zu verwenden. Der Ausbau ist schwerpunktmäßig so zu steuern, daß die besonders gefährdeten Abschnitte (Halbinsel Kertsch, Feodossija, Ssudak usw.) bevorzugt ausgebaut werden. Auf größte Beschleunigung kommt es an.

b) Der zunächst feldmäßige Ausbau der Krimverteidigung ist baldmöglichst durch festungsmäßigen Ausbau zu ersetzen.

c) Die rücksichtslose - ohne jede falsche Weichheit durchgeführte - Erfassung der Zivilbevölkerung für diese Aufgabe, ihr beschleunigter Einsatz und ihre Zusammenfassung in Bau-Btle. (auch Frauen-Bau-Btle.) ist sicherzustellen.

d) Im Rahmen der Krimverteidigung muß mit allen Mitteln erreicht werden, daß eine Durchfahrt russischer Schiffseinheiten durch die Enge von Kertsch in das Asowsche Meer unter allen Umständen verhindert wird. Die notwendige Sperrung und Verseuchung dieser Enge sowie ihre Beherrschung durch ausreichende Artillerie ist daher frühzeitig zu veranlassen.

H.Gr.A meldet zum 10.9. ihre Absichten mit Zeitplan für Räumung und Räumungszerstörung und für die Krimverteidigung unter der Voraussetzung, daß 3 - 4 deutsche Div. abzugeben sind.

gez. A d o l f H i t l e r

OKH/Gen St d H/Op.Abt.(roem.IS/A)
Nr. 430 586/43 g.Kdos. Chefsache

4. 9. 1943

Abgegangen ..... Uhr.

Für die Richtigkeit:

Nach Abgang:
Umseitig.

A 082020

H1487 - 0009

H1487 – 0010

Nach Abgang:

OKW/WFSt/Op (H)	=	2. Ausf.
Gen d H b Reichsmarschall u Ob d L	=	3. "
Adj Chef Gen St d H	=	4. "
Fr H Ost	=	5. "
Chef H N W	=	6. "
Chef Tr W	=	7. "
Gen Qu	=	8. "
Gen d Pi u Fest b Ob d H	=	9. "
Op Abt Chef	=	10. "
Ia	=	11. "
KTB	=	12
I		
IS/A	=	14. "
III	=	15. "
M.V.O.	=	16. "
V.O. Gen St d H b Ob d M	=	17. "

Zusatz:

Deckname für die Räumung des Kuban-Brückenkopfes ist "Krimhild - Bewegung".

A 082021

H1487 - 0011

USSR-115

(C-177)

H1487 - 0012

30

USSR-117

H-1487f

Work 117

Filed April 17, 1946
H Surfaces
Dec 5.

3

A 082022

H1487-0012A

3. Photostato

H1487 – 0013

2

У Д О С Т О В Е Р Е Н И Е

Я, полковник вооруженных сил СССР, Дмитрий КАРЕВ, помощник Главного Обвинителя от СССР и начальник Документальной части Советского обвинения на Нюрнбергском процессе, настоящим удостоверяю, что подлинники нижеследующих документов, пред"явленных Международному Военному Трибуналу за №№: СССР-58, СССР-117, СССР-120, СССР-172, СССР-177, СССР-233, СССР-235, СССР-237, СССР-238, СССР-239, СССР-240, СССР-242, СССР-244, СССР-244а, СССР-245, СССР-297, СССР-298, СССР-342, СССР-343, СССР-395, СССР-400 –

действительно хранятся в делах Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии по расследованию немецко-фашистских злодеяний в городе Москве.

Документы эти были захвачены частями Красной Армии у немцев в 1941-1945 г.г.

ПОЛКОВНИК /Д. КАРЕВ/

2 августа 1946 г.
г. Нюрнберг.

А 082023

USSR- 117

1

Der Beauftragte des Führers
für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP.

Berlin W 35,
Margaretenstraße 17
Fernruf: B 2 Lützow 9541

6. Februar 1938

Mein Führer!

Da ich Sie hier nicht sprechen konnte, habe ich gebeten, am Dienstag empfangen zu werden, und heute, da die vorliegende Frage mich zutiefst berührte, Parteigenossen Göring über folgendes unterrichtet:

Sie, mein Führer, hätten mich mit einem Auftrag zur Sicherung der nationalsozialistischen Weltanschauung und Abwehr des Bolschewismus betraut, dessen Formulierung seit längerem unter Hinzuziehung von Dr. Lammers besprochen würde. Dieser Auftrag sollte verbunden werden mit der Umbenennung des Aussenpolitischen Amtes der NSDAP im Sinne des Auftrags und damit, wie ich glaubte annehmen zu müssen, die eventuelle Ernennung von Pg. v. Ribbentrop vorbereiten.

Durch die Verfügung des 4. Februar wurde Pg. v. Ribbentrop zum Reichsaussenminister ernannt, ohne dass zugleich mein Auftrag veröffentlicht wurde. Dadurch stände ich vor der Situation, dass nach einem von früher her amtierenden Aussenminister nunmehr ein Nationalsozialist an seine Stelle getreten und ins Geheime Reichskabinett berufen worden sei, ohne dass der Reichsleiter des Aussenpolitischen Amtes der NSDAP, das, da der Auftrag nicht unterzeichnet ist, de facto noch besteht, in irgend einer Weise in Betracht gezogen wurde. Für den 10. Februar seien die Diplomaten wieder meine Gäste zu den üblichen Vorträgen im Hotel Adlon. Ich fühle mich vor aller Welt blosgestellt und in meiner Ehre berührt. Ich könne vor das Ausland nicht hintreten, eine Absage der Einladung aber verschlimmere die Lage nur. Darüber hinaus sei meine Tätigkeit für die weltanschauliche Erziehung eben-

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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY
USSR Exhibit 117
April 17 Filed 1946

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so miterschüttert, da sie gleichsam auch desavouiert erscheine. Man könne nur annehmen, dass ich für irgend ein Vergehen bestraft würde, wobei Sie, mein Führer, noch vor wenigen Tagen so freundlich mir meine langjährige Treue und Loyalität bestätigt hätten.

Parteigenosse Göring erwiderte, nach dieser eingehenden Darstellung, er könne mich voll begreifen und müsse mir zustimmen. Er werde beim Führer für den Auftrag, dessen beiliegenden Wortlaut er durchlas, wärmstens eintreten.

Ich sagte darauf, durch die Errichtung des Geheimen Rats sei eine neue Lage entstanden. Die Führung einer Abwehr des Bolschewismus sowie die richtige Leitung der weltanschaulichen Erziehung seien nur durch dauernde genaue Unterrichtung möglich, ich schlüge vor zu erwägen, den Auftrag mit einer Berufung in den Geheimen Kabinettsrat zu verbinden.

Parteigenosse Göring stimmte auch hier zu, sagte aber, in den Rat kämen nur Reichsminister und auch hier würde er seinerseits Ihnen, mein Führer, vorschlagen, mich zum Reichsminister zu ernennen und mich dann in den Geheimen Rat zu berufen (ohne damit ein Ministerium zu errichten). Parteigenosse Göring regte an, noch einmal mit Dr. Lammers Rücksprache über die staatsrechtlich-formale Seite des Auftrages zu nehmen.

Ich traf Dr. Lammers, der verreist war, nicht an, jedoch einen kurzen Brief, in dem er mitteilte, Sie, mein Führer, hätten noch keine Entscheidung getroffen; es sei möglich, dass er nach Berchtesgaden befohlen werde, er bat mich jedoch, Ende der Woche mit ihm Rücksprache zu nehmen.

Da die anfangs geschilderte Lage wohl nicht in Betracht gezogen worden war, bitte ich Sie, mein Führer, auch unter Fürsprache von Parteigenossen Göring, mich so schnell als irgend möglich zu empfangen. Es geht, verzeihen Sie, wenn

- 3 -

A [illegible] 6

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ich das ein Mal erwähne, um das Ansehen und die Ehre eines Mannes, der Ihnen 18 Jahre treu gedient hat und dessen Wirksamkeit durch die geschilderte Lage unterbunden ist.

Heil, mein Führer!

A Rosenberg

week 117

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H1487 – 0018

Filed Feb. 26, 1946

Международный военный трибунал

H-1487g

ДОКУМЕНТЫ ОБВИНЕНИЯ

ПО ДЕЛУ № 1

119a

Главный обвинитель
от СССР

СССР № 119а

A 082043

H1487 - 0019

Erfahrungsbericht.

Die Komp. erhielt am 27.X.42 , nachdem der Befehl zum sofortigen Abmarsch aufgehoben war den Befehl, am 28.X.42 [illegible] Uhr in Kobryn einzutreffen. Die Komp. traf verlastet, befehlsgemäß in Kobryn ein und wurde von hier nach Pinsk in Marsch gesetzt. Eintreffen am Westausgang Pinsk 29.X.42 04,30 Uhr.

Die am 28.X.42 in Pinsk stattgefundene Besprechung bei H.Regt. Kommandeur Oberst Kursk ergab, dass 2 Batl. und zwar II./Pol.15 und R.A.2 die äußere Absperrung übernehmen, während 1o./Pol.15 und 11./Pol.11 ohne 2 Züge mit der Durchkämmung des Ghetto beauftragt wurden. 11.Pol./11 ohne 1 Zug (dieser wurde am nachmittag ebenfalls von der ~~Durchkämmung~~ entbunden) war für die Bewachung am Sammelplatz, Sicherung der einzelnen Transporte zum Exekutionsplatz, der etwa 4 km außerhalb Pinsk lag, und Absperrung des Exekutionsplatzes bestimmt. Für letztere Aufgabe wurden im weiteren Verlauf der Aktion teilweise Reiter eingesetzt. Diese Maßnahme bewährte sich tadellos, da bei einem Fluchtversuch von 15o Juden alle wieder ergriffen werden konnten, obwohl sich diese z.T. bis auf einige km entfernt hatten.

Die befohlene Absperrung stand um 04,3o Uhr und es zeigte sich, dass in Anbetracht der vorangegangenen persönlichen Erkundung der eingesetzten Führer unter Wahrung der Geheimhaltung die Absperrung in kürzester Zeit stand und ein Entweichen von Juden unmöglich war.

Mit der Durchkämmung des Ghettos sollte befehlsgemäß um 06,oo Uhr begonnen werden. Infolge der noch bestehenden Dunkelheit wurde der Beginn der Durchkämmung um eine halbe Stunde verschoben. Die Juden, nun aufmerksam geworden, sammelten sich zum größten Teil freiwillig auf allen Straßen und mit Hilfe von 2 Wachtmeistern gelang es, schon in der ersten Stunde einige tausend zum Sammelplatz zu lotsen. Da nun der andere Teil der Juden sah wohin es ging, schlossen sie sich dem Zuge an, sodass die vom SD am Sammelplatz in Aussicht genommene Sichtung auf Grund des starken und plötzlichen Anlaufs nicht mehr erfolgen konnte. (Man hatte für den ersten Tag der Durchkämmung nur mit 1-2ooo Personen gerechnet) Die erste Durchkämmung war um 17,oo Uhr beendet und verlief ohne Zwischenfälle. Am 1. Tag wurden cr. 1o.ooo Personen exekutiert. Für die Nacht lag die Komp. in Alarmbereitschaft im Soldatenheim.

Am 3o.X. wurde das Ghetto zum zweiten-, am 31.X. zum dritten -, und am 1.XI. zum vierten Male durchkämmt. Es wurden insgesamt cr. 15.ooo Juden dem Sammelplatz zugeführt. Kranke Juden und einzelne, in den Häusern zurückgelassene Kinder wurden sofort im Ghetto auf dem Hofe exekutiert. Im Ghetto wurden cr. 12oo Juden exekutiert. Zu Zwischenfällen kam es bis auf einen Fall nicht. Auf Grund dessen, dass den Juden, die Gold vergraben hatten und dieses anzeigten, das Leben versprochen wurde, meldete sich ein Jude der vorgab, eine Menge Gold versteckt zu haben. Es ging ein Wachtmeister mit. Da der Jude jedoch dauernd zögerte und den Wm. immer wieder aufforderte mit auf den Dachboden zu gehen, brachte der Wachtmeister den Juden wieder zu einem Sammelplatz im Ghetto. Hier weigerte sich der Jude, sich wie alle anderen Juden auf den Boden zu setzen. Plötzlich sprang der Jude einen Angehörigen der Reiterschwadron an, entwendete ihm sein Gewehr und einen Stock und hieb mit Letzterem auf den Angehörigen der Reiterschwadron ein. Nur durch das Dazwischentreten von Angehörigen der Komp. konnte dieser Angriff vereitelt werden.

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356

Da von der Schußwaffen kein Gebrauch gemacht werden konnte, wurde er bei dem sich entwickelnden Kampf mit einem Beil so auf den Kopf getroffen, dass er zu Boden sank und dort liegenblieb. Er wurde an Ort und Stelle exekutiert.

Am 1.XI. wurde die Komp. ab 17,oo Uhr zur äußeren Absperrung eingesetzt und die Reiterabteilung 2 zu ihrem Standorte in Marsch gesetzt. Besondere Vorfälle ereigneten sich nicht.

Am 2.XI.42 o8,oo Uhr wurde die Komp. vom Sondereinsatz Pinsk entlassen und zu ihrem Standort in Marsch gesetzt. Die Komp. erreichte gegen 13,oo Uhr Kobryn, gegen 17,oo Uhr waren alle Stützpunkte wieder erreicht.

Erfahrung :

1)Für die Durchkämmungskräfte ist es unbedingt erforderlich , dass ihnen Beile, Äxte u.a. Werkzeuge mitgegeben werden da es sich herausgestellt hat,dass fast sämtliche Türen usw. verriegelt bezw.verschlossen waren.und nur mit Gewalt geöffnet werden konnten

2) Wenn auch keine Zugänge zu den Dachböden erkennbar sind so muss doch damit gerechnet werden, dass sich dort Personen aufhalten. Es ist jeder Dachboden unter Umständen von außen genauestens zu durchsuchen.

3) Wenn auch keine Keller vorhanden sind,so hält sich dennoch eine große Anzahl von Personen in dem kleinen Raum zwischen Erde und Fußboden auf. Diese Stellen sind von außen aufzubrechen und entweder durch Diensthunde nachstöbern zu lassen(bei der Aktion in Pinsk hat sich der Diensthund "Asta"hierbei hervorragend bewährt) bezw. ist dort eine Handgranate hineinzuwerfen,worauf in allen Fällen die Juden unverzüglich ins Freie kommen.

4) Es ist mit einem harten Gegenstand die Umgebung der Häuser abzusuchen,da unzählige Personen sich in gut getarnten Erd - löchern versteckt halten.

5) Auf die Hinzuziehung von halbwüchsigen Personen zum Verrat dieser Verstecke unter Zusicherung ihres Lebens wird hingewiesen. Diese Methode hat sich gut bewährt.

6) Erfahrungen bei der Absperrung wurden nicht gemacht.

Hauptmann der Schutzpolizei
und Kompanie - Chef .

P 082046

Удостоверяю, что настоящий фотостат точно воспроизведен с подлинного документа. Текст фотостата аутентичен тексту подлинника, который хранится в делах Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии.

Уполномоченный
Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии

20/II-1946 г.

Из материалов Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии
Дело № 2, лл. 355-356.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NUREMBERG, GERMANY
USSR Exhibit 119a
Filed Feb 26/46
H1487-0022
A 082047

H1487 – 0023

Перевод с немецкого

ИТОГОВЫЙ ОТЧЕТ

После того, как приказ о немедленном марше был отменен, рота получила 27.10-1942 г. приказ: прибыть 28.X-1942 в 21.00 часов в Кобрин. В соответствии с приказом рота прибыла на машинах в Кобрин и оттуда была направлена маршем в Пинск. К западному выходу Пинска рота явилась 29.10.1942 года в 4.00.

На состоявшемся 28.10.1942 г. в Пинске у полкового командира полковника Курска совещании было решено, что два батальона, а именно II бат. 15 полицейского полка и 2-й кавалерийский дивизион возьмут на себя наружное оцепление, в то время, как 10 рота 15 полиц.полка и 11 рота 11 полевого полка без двух взводов назначается для прочесывания гетто. 11 рота без 1 взвода, который был освобожден вечером от прочесывания, была назначена на охрану у сборного пункта, охрану отдельных перевозок к месту казни, которое находилось в 4-х километрах за Пинском, и на оцепление места казни. Для последнего задания в дальнейшем частично использовались конники. Это мероприятие оправдало себя блестяще, так как при попытке 150 евреев к бегству, все были вновь пойманы, хотя части их удалось уйти на несколько километров.

Оцепление было назначено на 4.30 часов, и оказалось, что благодаря предшествующей личной разведке руководителей и соблюдению тайны, оцепление было совершено в кратчайший срок и уклонение евреев оказалось невозможным.

Прочесывание гетто следовало по приказу начать в 6.00 часов. Но благодаря темноте начало было отодвинуто на полчаса. Евреи, обратившие внимание на происходящее, стали большей частью добровольно собираться на проверку на всех улицах; с помощью двух вахмистров удалось в первый же час привести несколько тысяч к месту сбора; когда остальные евреи увидели, к чему клонит дело, то они примкнули к колонне, так что предусмотренную охранной полицией на месте сбора проверку благодаря громадному и неожиданному скоплению народа провести не удалось. В первый день прочесывания рассчитывали только на 1-2 тысячи человек. 1-ое прочесывание закончилось в 17.00 часов и прошло без происшествий. В первый день было казнено около 10.000 человек. Ночью рота находилась в боевой готовности в солдатском клубе.

30.10.1942 г. гетто было прочесано во второй раз, 31.10 в третий раз и 1 ноября в четвертый раз. В общем к месту сбора было пригнано около 15.000 евреев. Больные евреи и оставленные в домах дети подвергались казни тут же в гетто во дворе. В гетто было казнено около 1200 евреев. Происшествий, за исключением одного, не было. На основании того, что евреям, которые укажут, где они спрятали золото, обещали жизнь, явился один еврей, сообщивший, что он спрятал много золота. Один вахмистр пошел с ним. Но так как еврей все время медлил и просил вахмистра подняться с ним на чердак, вахмистр вернул его назад в гетто к месту сбора. Здесь еврей отказался, как все другие евреи, сесть на землю. Внезапно он бросился на одного всадника эскадрона, выхватил у него винтовку и палку и начал бить всадника. Только благо-

Архив Государственной безопасности

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даря вмешательству солдат роты - это нападение сорвалось. Так как огнестрельным оружием пользоваться было запрещено, то в завязавшейся борьбе евреи так ударили топором по голове, что он упал на землю и остался лежать. Он тут же был казнен.

I.XI с 17.00 часов роту назначили во внешнее оцепление, а второй конный отряд отправился к своему месту стоянки. Особых происшествий не было.

2.XI.1942 в 8.00 часов рота была отпущена из Пинска и отправилась маршем к месту своей стоянки. Рота достигла в 13.00 часов Кобрина, к 17.00 часам она снова достигла своих опорных пунктов.

Итоги:

1| Производящие прочесывание обязательно должны иметь с собой топоры, секиры и прочий инструмент, так как оказалось, что почти все двери были заперты или на задвижке и их можно было открыть только силой.

2| Даже, когда не видно внутренних входов на чердак, следует все же предполагать, что там находятся люди. Чердаки поэтому следует тщательным образом обыскивать снаружи.

3| Даже, когда нет подвалов, значительное количество лиц находится в малом пространстве подполья. Такие места следует взламывать снаружи или направлять туда служебных собак. |В Пинске замечательно оправдала себя при этом служебная собака "Аста"| или забросить туда ручную гранату, после чего во всех случаях евреи немедленно же выходят оттуда.

4| Следует твердым предметом ощупывать все вокруг домов, так как бесчисленное множество лиц прячется в хорошо замаскированных ямах.

5| Рекомендуем привлекать малолетних к указанию этих укрытий, обещая им за это жизнь. Этот метод хорошо оправдал себя.

6| Из действий по оцеплению уроков не было извлечено.

Заур
Капитан полиции охраны и командир роты

В е р н о :

Из материалов Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии
Дело № I, листы 323-326.

тк

А 082049

Filed Feb. 22, 1946
[illegible]
Secy.

Международный военный трибунал

H-1487-2

ДОКУМЕНТЫ ОБВИНЕНИЯ

ПО ДЕЛУ №

Главный обвинитель
от СССР

СССР № 114

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H1487 - 0025

4-
2) Pages

Original taken by B.A.

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

EVIDENCE DIVISION

00665

Date : NOV 18 1946

I certify that Document Number C123 was introduced into evidence as Exhibit Number R114 in the Trial by the International Tribunal of Hermann GOERING, et al, which commenced on 20 November 1945, and that the attached photostat is a true and correct copy of the original.

Fred Niebergall.

Fred NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch.

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H1487 - 0027

C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the annexed document No. USSR 114 is a photostat of an original document submitted in evidence by the Soviet Prosecution under this number. The original document has been withdrawn in accordance with Rule 10 of the International Military Tribunal, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is to be held at

British Admiralty

JOHN E. RAY
Colonel, FA
General Secretary
International Military Tribunal

Date 11/25/'46

Geheime Kommandosache! USSR-114

Oberkommando der Wehrmacht F.H.Qu., den 7.10.41
Nr. 44 1675/41 g.K.Chefs.WFSt/Abt.L (I Op.)

Chefsache!
Nur durch Offizier!

14 Ausfertigungen
2. Ausfertigung

Bezug: OKH (Op.Abt.) Nr.41 244/41 g.K.
vom 18.9.41

Ob. d. M.
Op 1690/41
Eing.: 7. 10.
Anlagen: -

An

Ob.d.H. (Op.Abt.)

Der Führer hat erneut entschieden, dass eine Kapitulation von Leningrad oder später von Moskau nicht anzunehmen ist, auch wenn sie von der Gegenseite angeboten würde.

Die moralische Berechtigung zu dieser Maßnahme liegt vor aller Welt klar. Ebenso wie in Kiew durch Sprengungen mit Zeitzündern die schwersten Gefahren für die Truppen entstanden sind, muß damit in Moskau und Leningrad in noch stärkerem Maße gerechnet werden. Dass Leningrad unterminiert sei und bis zum letzten Mann verteidigt würde, hat der sowjetrussische Rundfunk selbst bekannt gegeben.

Schwere Seuchengefahren sind zu erwarten.

Kein deutscher Soldat hat daher diese Städte zu betreten. Wer die Stadt gegen unsere Linien verlassen will, ist durch Feuer zurückzuweisen. Kleinere, nicht gesperrte Lücken, die ein Herausströmen der Bevölkerung nach Innerrußland ermöglichen, sind daher nur zu begrüßen. Auch für alle übrigen Städte gilt, dass sie vor der Einnahme durch Artilleriefeuer und Luftangriffe zu zermürben sind und ihre Bevölkerung zur Flucht zu veranlassen ist.

Das Leben deutscher Soldaten für die Errettung russischer Städte vor einer Feuersgefahr einzusetzen oder deren Bevölkerung auf Kosten der deutschen Heimat zu ernähren, ist nicht zu verantworten.

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H1487 – 0029

NOKW 174

Das Chaos in Rußland wird umso größer, unsere Verwaltung und Ausnützung der besetzten Ostgebiete umso leichter werden, je mehr die Bevölkerung der sowjetrussischen Städte nach dem Innern Rußlands flüchtet.

Dieser Wille des Führers muß sämtlichen Kommandeuren zur Kenntnis gebracht werden.

Der Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht

J. A.

gez. J o d l

F.d.R.

Hauptmann d.G.

Berlin, d. 11.10.41

H1487 – 0030

3

Verteiler:

Ob.d.H. (Op.Abt.)		1. Ausfertigung
Ob.d.M. (2.Skl.)		2. "
Ob.d.L. – Iw.Fü.Stab		3. "
OKW		
WFSt		4. "
Abt.L	5. -	8. "
W Pr.		9. "
Ausl./Abw.		10. "
Abt.Ausland		11. "
Wi Rü Amt		12. "
Reserve		13.-14. "

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USSR-114

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Filed Feb. 22, 1946
H.B. Wesley
Secy.

Международный военный трибунал

H-1487a

ДОКУМЕНТЫ ОБВИНЕНИЯ

ПО ДЕЛУ №

906

Главный обвинитель
от СССР

СССР № 106

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Certificate No G.16 Place HQ 21 Army Gp.

15 Aug 1945

CERTIFICATE.

I, D.A. Godden British Army

of the British War Crimes Executive, (European Section), hereby certify that the attached document, consisting of

5 (Photostated) pages and entitled Oberkommando

des Heeres Gen St d H/Op Abt (I) Nr 11 153/42 G.Kdos.

dated 11 Sep 42 ++ is (a true copy) of a document which the G.S.I. Library +++ delivered to me in my above capacity, in the usual course of official business, as (a true copy) of a document found in German archives, records and files captured by military forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces.

Signed for
(D.A. Godden, Major)

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+++ Name of Agency from which received.

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COPY

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Nur durch Offizier!

Nur durch Offizier.

11. September 1942

Oberkommando des Heeres
Gen. St d H / Op Abt (I)
Nr. 11 153/42 g.Kdos.

Geheime Kommandosache

35 Ausfertigungen
35. Ausfertigung

Betr.: Führerbefehl.

Anliegend wird der Befehl "Der Führer, OKH - Gen St d H - Op Abt (I) Nr. 11 154/42 g.Kdos. vom 8.9.42" übersandt. Er ist an alle im Osten eingesetzten deutschen Divisionen zu verteilen. Bei verbündeten Armeen eingesetzte Gen.Kdos. und Divisionen erhalten den Befehl unmittelbar durch die H.Gr.

Neu im Osten eintreffenden Stäben und Verbänden ist der Befehl mit Eintreffen bekannt zu geben.

Die Abdrucke der Gen.Kdos. und Divisionen sind nach Kenntnisnahme durch die Armeen (von den bei verbündeten Armeen eingesetzten deutschen Verbänden durch die H.Gr.) wieder einzuziehen und zu vernichten. Vollzug ist durch die H.Gr. und AOK 11 zum 5.10. an OKH, Gen St d H, Op Abt zu melden.

I. A.

Halder

Verteiler:
siehe Blatt 2.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, Germany
USSR Exhibit 106
Filed Feb 22, 1946

H1487 - 0034

A 081920

Nur durch Offizier!

Geheime Kommandosache

Nur durch Offizier.

Der Führer
Gen St d H - Op Abt (I)
Nr. 11 154/42 g.Kdos.

H.Qu., den 8.Sept.1942

262 Ausfertigungen
262. Ausfertigung

Die schweren Abwehrkämpfe im Bereich der Heeresgruppe Mitte und Nord geben mir Veranlassung, meine Auffassungen über einige grundsätzliche Aufgaben der Verteidigung festzulegen. Sie sind für die weiteren Abwehrkämpfe maßgebend. Ich erwarte, daß sie zum Allgemeingut der Truppe werden.

1.) Der Sinn der Verteidigung einer Stellung ist nicht, den Angriff des Gegners in einer mehr oder minder großen Einbuchtung zum Stehen zu bringen, sondern seine Angriffskraft durch Zusammenfassung aller geeigneten Waffen, wenn möglich schon vor dem Antreten, auf alle Fälle aber im Verlauf des Abwehrkampfes so zu zerschlagen, daß bei Schluß des Kampfes die ursprüngliche HKL im eigenen Besitz ist. Es gibt keinen Zweifel, daß von diesem obersten Grundsatz der Verteidigung an verschiedenen Stellen abgegangen und Gelände ohne unbedingt zwingende Notwendigkeit preisgegeben worden ist. Ob dabei der Gedanke maßgebend war, die Truppe einer augenblicklich schweren Belastung zu entziehen, daß es bei der Weite des russischen Raumes auf einige Kilometer nicht ankomme, oder daß man glaubte, weiter rückwärts bessere Bedingungen des Kampfes finden zu können, mag dahingestellt bleiben. Alle diese Gedanken sind aber fast stets grundsätzlich falsch. Die Truppe gibt zumeist eine zur Verteidigung oft in langer Arbeit eingerichtete Stellung auf, um dann unter erheblich ungünstigeren Bedingungen im freien Gelände den Kampf fortsetzen zu müssen. Zudem verliert sie dabei unweigerlich unersetzbares Gerät. Die dann sich bildende Front, die außerdem stets noch länger ist, muß also unter wesentlich ungünstigeren

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Empfinden sehr häufig, diese entliehenen Bataillone so zu behandeln wie die eigene Truppe. Sowie sie erst vollkommen ausgebrannt aus einer solchen Stellung gezogen werden, erinnert sich niemand mehr ihrer Verdienste, und die tapfersten Männer bekommen nicht einmal mehr die ihnen gebührenden Auszeichnungen. Das muß langsam aber sicher zur Zerstörung der Moral solcher Truppen führen. Es kommt dann soweit, daß die ihre Stellung preisgebende Division wohl bekannt ist und unter Umständen sogar wegen der Taten Einzelner belobt wird, während den tapferen Bataillonen, die die Ehre haben, die Fehler wieder gutzumachen, die ihnen gebührende Anerkennung versagt bleibt und durch die ganze Art der Behandlung am Ende ihr Einsatz nicht nur schlecht belohnt, sondern damit auch auf die Dauer ihr Wert durch die Führung selbst vermindert wird.

Für jeden braven Soldaten sind das Regiment bezw. die Division seine Heimat. Ihn daraus herauszureißen, heißt ihn auf die Dauer nicht nur innerlich schwer belasten, sondern auch in seiner Kampfmoral erschüttern. Es ist daher die Pflicht jeder verantwortungsbewußten Führung, ein solches Verfahren auf das Allernotwendigste zu beschränken und im übrigen genau so wie im Weltkrieg grundsätzlich die Verbände in nicht mehr bedrohten oder selbst nicht angreifenden Abschnitten, oder in Abschnitten, in denen selbst nicht mehr angegriffen wird, sofort wieder zu strecken, um dann geschlossene Divisionen herauszuziehen und an gefährdeten Stellen ebenso geschlossen zum Einsatz zu bringen. Im Weltkrieg ist dies Verfahren endlich nach sehr bitteren Lehren als einzig möglich erkannt worden und nur in den seltensten und nicht mehr zu umgehenden Fällen wurde davon abgegangen.

3.) Um aber bis zum Einsetzen des Gegenstoßes bezw. Gegenangriffes ein weiteres Vordringen des nun einmal durchgebrochenen Gegners zu verhindern, muß in weit höherem Maße, als es bisher geschehen ist, zum Ausbau von Riegelstellungen und überhaupt zweiten Stellungen h i n t e r der Front

A 081922

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geschritten werden. Besonders die im Weltkrieg bewährte Artillerieschutzstellung muß allgemein wieder erstehen. Darüber hinaus sind je nach Lage und Gelände vorbeugend Schanzenstellungen der verschiedensten Art überall dort auszubauen, wo besonders bedrohte Stellungsteile einer zusätzlichen Sicherung bedürfen. Der Feind selbst baut ein Vielfaches gegenüber dem, was unsere eigene Truppe tut. Ich weiß, daß dem entgegengehalten wird, daß der Feind über mehr Kräfte für den Ausbau derartiger Stellungen verfügen soll. Es ist daher aber gerade dann erst recht unbedingt notwendig, mit rücksichtsloser Energie vor allem Kriegsgefangene und die Bevölkerung für diese Aufgaben heranzuziehen. Nur darin ist uns der Russe in seiner brutalen Art überlegen. Auf diese Weise können aber auch den deutschen Soldaten die Stellungsarbeiten hinter der Front weitgehendst abgenommen werden, um ihn für seine eigentlichen Aufgaben freizumachen und frisch zu erhalten. Es fehlt hier vielfach noch an der notwendigen Härte, wie ihn der jetzige Schicksalskampf erfordert; denn in ihm wird nicht um einen Sieg gerungen, sondern um das Dasein und die Erhaltung unseres Volkes. Im übrigen ist es aber unter allen Umständen immer noch menschlicher, die russische Bevölkerung so wie sie es immer gewohnt war, mit allen Mitteln zur Arbeit anzutreiben, anstatt das Kostbarste, das wir haben, unser eigenes Blut, zu opfern.

4.) Die bei den Einbrüchen des Gegners eingetretenen Materialverluste sind schwer. Vollständig unmöglich aber ist das leichtfertige Aufgeben von Gelände, in dem sich unbewegliche Batterien, nichtwegzuschaffende Munitionsstapel und Verpflegungsvorräte befinden. In beiden Fällen ist es besonders bedauerlich, daß immer wieder die schweren Waffen unzerstört in Feindeshand fallen. Eine Batterie, die monatelang in der Stellung steht, muß daher ein uneinnehmbarer Stützpunkt werden. Drahtverhaue, Tankfallen, Minenfelder usw. müssen sie schützen. Und wenn die letzte Granate

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Dieser Befehl darf schriftlich nur bis zu den Divisionsstäben ausgegeben werden, darüber hinaus ist er nur im Auszug mündlich mitzuteilen.

gez.

Adolf Hitler.

Für die Richtigkeit:

Oberstleutnant i.G.

Verteilt mit
OKM / Gen St d H / Op Abt (I)
Nr.II 153/42 g.Kdos. vom 11.9.42

A 081924

H1487 – 0039

Ю.К. 23.

BWCE.(E) Det./2I A Cp VI/2

П Е Р Е В О Д директивы, подписанной Гитлером, от 8 сентября 1942 года, касательно применения труда для построек оборонительных сооружений на Восточном фронте.

Только офицерам.

Верховное Командование Армии. 11 сентября 1942 г.

Gem.St. d.H./Op, Abt(I) 35 копий.

N II I53/42 g.Kdos Копия № 35.

С е к р е т н о.

Ссылка: приказ фюрера.

При этом прилагается приказ "Фюрер ОКН - Gen.St.d.H.- - Op Abt 9I0 n II I54/42g.Kdos от 8 сентября 1942 г. Он должен быть разослан по всем германским дивизиям на Восточном фронте. Корпуса и дивизии, оперирующие под командой армий германских союзников получат этот приказ непосредственно от Штаба Армии.

Приказ будет доведен до сведения вновь прибывающих служебных составов и единиц, оперирующих на Восточном фронте по их прибытии в район.

Копии, разосланные по штабам и дивизиям, надлежит, по их рассмотрении, вернуть в Штаб Армии и уничтожить. Там, где германские единицы оперируют с армиями германских союзников, это будет исполнено Штабом Армии.

Я удостоверяю, что приведенный выше перевод /английский/ является точным переводом немецкого документа.

Подпись. Д.А.Годден, майор.

Д.А.А.С.

B.C.I (E) Det
Att. J.A.C. Отделение.
Штаб 21-й армии.

9 августа 1945 года.

A 081925

H1487 – 0040

Секретно.

Только офицерам.

Фюрер Штаб 8 сент.1942 г.

Ген.Шт.д.Х/оп.Абт.I
Номер 11 154/42 г.Кдос. 262 копии.

Копия номер 262-ой.

Тяжелые оборонительные сражения в районе центральной группировки армии и на севере принуждают меня к опубликованию моих взглядов на некоторые основные существенные черты обороны. Они применимы также и ко всем оборонительным сражениям в будущем. Я ожидаю, что они станут известны всем войскам.

/Затем следуют параграфы 1-й и 2-й на страницах 1-7, имеющие дело с общими принципами обороны/.

3. Для предотвращения, однако, дальнейшего продвижения вперед врага, закончившего теперь свой прорыв, до тех пор, пока возникнет возможность атаки или контр-атаки, является существенным сооружение сильно укрепленных отдельных пунктов, и второй линии обороны позади фронта - в гораздо большем количестве, чем это имело место доселе пор. В частности, следует возобновить специальное распределение артиллерийских позиций, широко применявшееся во Всемирной войне. Повсюду, где особенно угрожаемый пункт требует усиленной защиты, следует возводить оборонительные линии всякого рода, которые исходили бы из этих позиций сообразно с окружающей их местностью. Враг прибегает к сооружению позиций в гораздо большей степени, чем наши собственные войска. Я знаю, что на это явится возражение, что враг располагает гораздо большим количеством труда для сооружения таких позиций, чем мы. Поэтому является абсолютно необходимым, чтобы мы применяли, со всей возможной энергией, всех военнопленных и весь наличный местный труд для этих работ. Только в этом отношении русские превосходят нас в своем зверском поведении. Таким путем можно уберечь также немецкого солдата от всего труда по сооружению защитных укреплений за фронтом для того, чтобы освободить его для его соб-

A 081926

H1487 – 0041

ственных задач и сохранить его для них со свежими силами. Часто в этом направлении не применяется достаточно беспощадности и применяемая беспощадность не того характера, которого требует борьба за существование настоящего момента; ибо в этой борьбе мы сражаемся не для победы, но для того, чтобы наш народ мог продолжать свое существование и жизнь. Далее, во всех отношениях гораздо гуманнее заставить русское население работать, применяя все средства, - обращение к которому русский народ привык, - чем жертвовать нашим наиболее ценным сокровищем - нашей собственной кровью.

/Параграф 4 и стр.ст.12 содержат дальнейшие технические детали и директива заканчивается на стр.12-ой следующими словами:/

Этот приказ будет передан письменно только в штабы дивизий, а оттуда передан устно.

Подписал Адольф Гитлер.

Распределено по
ОКХ/Ген.Шт.д.Х/оп.Абт./I/
Номер 11 153/42 г.Кдос
от 11.4.42

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Я удостоверяю точность перевода /английского/ относящихся к делу выдержек документа.

подпись Д.А.Годден /майор/
Д.А.А.

BWCE (E) Det.
Att. JIC.
Штаб 21-й Армии
B.L.A.
9 августа 1945 г.

A 081927

H1487 – 0042

Filed Oct. 13, 1946

Международный военный трибунал

H-1487e

ДОКУМЕНТЫ ОБВИНЕНИЯ

ПО ДЕЛУ №

Главный обвинитель
от СССР

СССР № 111

A 081929

1 111

H1487 – 0043

П О Д П И С К А

Настоящим я ст.л-т Сомов

даю подписку в том, что об обязанности переводить правильно и в соответствии с показаниями свидетеля и об ответственности по ст.95 УК РСФСР предупрежден.

Переводчик Сомов

"27" декабря 1945 г.

А 081930

СССР 111

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"""""""

H1487 -0045

Вам раз"ясняется, что допрос производит Заместитель Главного Обвинителя от СССР полковник ПОКРОВСКИЙ.

Переводчик - ст.лейтенант СОЛОВОВ предупрежден об обязанности правильно переводить ваши показания и об ответственности за неправильный их перевод.

Предупреждаю, что вы, как и каждое лицо, привлекаемое к даче свидетельских показаний, обязаны показывать все, что вам известно по тем вопросам, которые вам будут поставлены. Вы обязаны давать правдивые показания. За невыполнение этих требований вы можете быть привлечены к надлежащей законной ответственности. Готовы ли вы дать такие показания?

О. Да.

В. Ваши имя, фамилия, год рождения и последнее место службы в германской армии?

О. Моя фамилия - БИНГЕЛЬ, имя Эрвин. Я родился в 1912 г. В армии был командиром роты.

В. Вы были членом национал-социалистской партии?

О. Нет, не был.

В. С какого года вы служили в армии?

О. В армии я служил с 1937 г.

В. Приходилось ли вам быть на германо-советском фронте?

О. Непосредственно на фронте я не был, а был в тыловой области.

В. Приходилось ли вам быть очевидцем того, как обращалось германское командование или германские военнослужащие с советским мирным населением и с военнопленными из Красной Армии?

A 081932

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О. Да, я был свидетелем подобного обращения.

В. Что вы можете сказать об этом обращении?

О. В первые дни моего пленения я сделал американским властям, в частности первой американской армии, заявление как устное, так и письменное об известных мне случаях обращения с военнопленными в лагерях Умани и Винницы, а также о проведенных по приказу ГИММЛЕРА карательных мероприятиях против еврейского населения.

В. В каких местах это было?

О. Эти карательные мероприятия имели место в г.г. Виннице и Умани. Затем по этим же самым вопросам я дал письменное заявление американской секретной службе в гор. Хербесталь.

Последующее сообщение я сделал во время моего допроса американскими офицерами в г.Намюре /Франция/. Следующий допрос имел место в г.Нойштадте на реке Хардт.

В. Вы сообщали одни и те же сведения во всех этих случаях или же давали показания о разных фактах.

О. Во всех этих случаях я рассказывал об одних и тех же фактах, однако,во время последнего допроса я дополнительно сообщил фамилии участников карательных мероприятий, а также назвал известные мне даты.

В. Чем следует об"яснить ваше желание сообщить об этих фактах? Тем ли, что вы считали эти действия германских властей преступными,или какими-либо другими соображениями?

О. Я считал подобные мероприятия руководящих германских органов преступными, не согласующимися с моими убеждениями. Я об этом говорил еще до моего пленения.

В. Какие же именно факты лично вам известны?

О. Одним из первых больших карательных мероприятий

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которые лично мне известны, является расстрел евреев в Умани.

В. Когда и при каких обстоятельствах это произошло?

О. Расстрел евреев имел место зимой 1941 г. в начале ноября.

В. При каких обстоятельствах вам пришлось видеть этот расстрел?

О. Моя часть имела задачу нести патрульную службу на железнодорожных участках Умань-Винница и Умань-Бердичев. Кроме того, на меня возлагался полицейский военный контроль над аэродромом в Умани и дорогами, ведущими к этому аэродрому. В то время, когда я вместе со своей частью находился в районе названного аэродрома, имел место упомянутый мною расстрел евреев.

В. Сколько примерно было расстреляно людей?

О. В районе Умани было расстреляно 62 тысячи человек.

В. Каким образом вы определяете это число?

О. Я имел переводчика еврея, которого я взял из лагеря военнопленных. В те дни, когда производился расстрел, этот переводчик был очевидцем этого также, как и другие военнослужащие моей части. Этот переводчик назвал мне число расстрелянных в 62 тысячи человек. Кроме того, о числе в 62 тысячи расстрелянных граждан было сделано сообщение в свободной украинской прессе. Я впоследствии убедился, что это число расстрелянных соответствовало действительности.

В. Каким образом вы убедились в правильности этой информации?

О. Мне неприятно еще раз говорить обо всех этих ужасах. Мои часовые все время находились в районе, где производилась экзекуция, я поэтому постоянно контролировал их и был свидетелем этой большой казни. Я заявляю, что число расстрелянных составляет многие тысячи человек.

В. Среди расстрелянных были женщины, дети и старики?

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О. Среди расстрелянных находились женщины, старики и дети, при чем дети различных возрастов, начиная от 2 недель и старше.

В. Кто производил расстрелы, части СС или полевые войска?

О. Эти расстрелы производились специальными частями СС, а также полевой жандармерией, которая была об"единена также в специальные формирования.

В. Можете ли вы рассказать, как производился расстрел? Раздевали ли людей перед расстрелом, расстреливали ли группами?

О. Постараюсь рассказать сравнительно подробно. Незадолго до расстрела в г.Умани, а также в окрестных деревнях, было вывешено об"явление о том, что все еврейское население в назначенный день должно явиться для подсчета. За день до расстрела в г.Умань стеклось большое количество евреев из числа гражданского населения, а также евреев, служивших в частях Красной Армии, содержавшихся в лагерях.

Утром в тот день, когда состоялся расстрел евреев, я со своими людьми, как и обычно, нес караульную службу на главных дорогах, ведущих к аэродрому. Вдруг я услышал заунывное пение, доносившееся из города, и почувствовал, что в городе что-то неспокойно. Пение все время приближалось в направлении аэродрома. Я думал - что это могло означать. Мы особенно держали под наблюдением дороги, выходящие из города. Неожиданно на одной из дорог появились большие группы людей. Среди них были мужчины и женщины, державшие на руках детей. Вся процессия направилась на свободное поле, расположенное перед аэродромом.

В. Люди шли сами или их вела охрана?

О. Люди охранялись украинской милицией.

A 081935

В. А кто пел песни, эти люди или нет?

О. Да, это они пели песни.

В. Какого характера были эти песни?

О. Это были русские народные песни.

В. Веселые или грустные?

О. Они пели "Стенька Разин" и другие грустные русские народные песни.

Однако, никто из нас не мог себе представить, что должно было означать это шествие. Лишь тогда, когда эти бесконечные колонны людей достигли площадки перед аэродромом, из города появились грузовые автомашины. Из этих машин вышли полевая жандармерия и несколько милиционеров.

В. Вы имеете в виду те украинские полицейские части, которые находились на службе у немецкого командования?

О. Да.

Кроме того, из машин были выгружены столы и стулья и расставлены на определенном расстоянии друг от друга. Они были расставлены около больших рвов, которые были заранее выкопаны и должны были, якобы, служить убежищами от осколков. Однако, было удивительно, что эти ямы имели большую глубину и большую ширину и разительно отличались от настоящих убежищ, предназначенных для защиты от осколков.

Из другой прибывшей машины были выгружены мешки, в которых, как я впоследствии выяснил, хранилась хлорная известь. Эти мешки были разложены вдоль рва на расстоянии 10 метров один от другого.

К этому времени стало уже совсем светло и на аэродроме в Умани приземлилось 6 самолетов Ю-52. Из этих самолетов вышли СС-совцы и полевая жандармерия. Кроме того, из города прибыло еще несколько машин с полевой жандармерией и также высадились около аэродрома.

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В. Какое было приблизительно количество всех приехавших на машинах военнослужащих, включая сюда полевую жандармерию и СС?

О. Число СС-цев составляло 130 человек, полевых жандармов было примерно 80 человек. Эти подразделения направились к свободной площадке около аэродрома и можно было видеть, что люди давали клятву о чем-то.

Все прибывшие части были распределены группами вдоль рва и некоторым колоннам было приказано подойти ближе к столам. За столами расположились некоторые из командиров вместе с украинскими полицейскими. Люди подходили к первому столу и было видно, что они раздевались. За другим столом они сдавали ценности, украшения, которые они имели при себе. После того, как они оказывались совершенно голыми, их подводили ко рву и ставили примерно в 2-х метрах от края рва. Отдельные начальники подразделений отдавали приказ и люди расстреливались, а затем сбрасывались в ямы.

В. Людей расстреливали группами?

О. Люди расстреливались как группами, так и в одиночку из пистолетов-автоматов. Когда покончили с первой очередью, к этому времени вторая очередь уже была совершенно раздета. Из числа раздетых после этого выводили всех мужчин и им приказывали засыпать расстрелянных людей, еще подающих признаки жизни, хлорной известью и затем лопатами набрасывать тонкий слой земли. После этого они подвергались той же участи, что и их предыдущие товарищи, которых они засыпали.

В. Сколько людей было расстреляно на ваших глазах?

О. На моих глазах было расстреляно 23 тысячи человек. [signature]

A 081937

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В. Не наблюдали ли вы случаев сопротивления со стороны ожидавших расстрела?

О. Никакого сопротивления они не оказывали, а покорно следовали своей судьбе.

В. Какие вам еще известны случаи примерно такого же характера?

О. Кроме того, я на некоторое время был командирован в Винницу. Я имел задание контролировать железнодорожный участок Винница-Одесса. Я вместе со своими людьми был расквартирован вблизи городского сада в Виннице. В первые дни нашего пребывания в Виннице мы однажды услышали в городском саду крики и стрельбу. Из своих окон мы увидели, что из-за низких деревьев выскочили люди, а за ними следом бежали СС-цы, полевая жандармерия и полиция. После того, как с людьми было покончено все убитые были снесены в одно место, а именно: к колодцу, расположенному недалеко от наших бараков.

В. Сколько было убитых людей?

О. Около этого колодца было свалено 138 трупов.

В. Эти люди бежали от СС-цев или СС-цы привели их к месту расстрела?

О. Трудно сказать точно, как это произошло, но я видел, что со всех сторон бежали люди, а за ними следовали части СС, полевая жандармерия и полиция и стреляли на ходу.

В. Там тоже были женщины, дети и старики, или одни мужчины?

О. Среди расстрелянных находились преимущественно мужчины и некоторое число женщин, детей вообще не было.

В. Там были одни евреи или же лица разной национальности?

О. Среди расстрелянных были не только евреи, но и лица другой национальности.

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В. По внешнему виду они напоминали военных или мирных граждан?

О. Судя по одежде, это были гражданские лица.

В. Известны ли вам еще случаи подобного характера?

О. Я уже сделал одно сообщение о внутреннем режиме в лагере военнопленных в Умани. В этом лагере охрану несла одна рота нашего подразделения 783 батальона и поэтому я был в курсе всех событий, которые происходили там. Задачей нашего батальона была охрана военнопленных, контролирование шоссейных и железных дорог.

Этот лагерь был расчитан при нормальных условиях на 6-7 тысяч человек, однако в нем содержалось в то время 74 тысячи человек.

В. Это были бараки?

О. Нет, это был бывший кирпичный завод и на его территории кроме низких навесов для сушки кирпича больше ничего не было.

В. И там были размещены военнопленные?

О. Пожалуй, нельзя сказать, что они были размещены, т.к. под каждым навесом вмещалось самое большее 200-300 человек, остальные же ночевали под открытым небом.

В. Какой режим был в этом лагере?

О. Режим в лагере был в некотором отношении своеобразным. Условия в лагере создавали впечатление, что комендант лагеря капитан БЕККЕР не в состоянии организовать эту большую массу людей и прокормить ее. Внутри лагеря имелись 2 кухни, правда их нельзя было назвать кухнями. На цементе и на камнях были установлены железные бочки и в них приготовлялась пища для военнопленных. Эти кухни при круглосуточной работе могли изготовить пищу примерно на 2 тысячи человек. Обычное питание военнопленных - днев-

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ная норма составляла один хлеб на 6 человек, который, однако, нельзя было назвать хлебом. При раздаче горячей пищи возникали частые беспорядки, поскольку военнопленные, а их было в лагере более 70 тысяч, стремились получить пищу. В таких случаях охрана пускала в ход дубинки, которые были обычным явлением в лагере. У меня вообще сложилось впечатление, что в этих лагерях дубинка являлась основой.

В. Известно ли вам что-либо относительно смертности в лагере?

О. Ежедневно в лагере умирало 60-70 человек.

В. От каких причин?

О. До того, как разразились эпидемии речь шла в большинстве случаев об убитых людях.

В. Убитых при разделе пищи?

О. Как во время раздачи пищи, так и в рабочее время и вообще люди убивались в течение всего дня.

В. Известны ли вам фамилии лиц, руководивших операциями по расстрелу евреев в Умани?

О. Фамилии лиц, руководивших расстрелами, находятся среди моих записей, которые я имею при себе, и я эти документы могу представить Трибуналу.

В. Все то, что вы показали - является чистой правдой?

О. Да. Так точно.

В. Готовы ли вы подтвердить в случае необходимости свои показания непосредственно Военному Трибуналу?

О. Да, я готов, если возникнет необходимость, я повторю эти показания.

Протокол на немецком языке мною прочитан. С моих слов запись сделана верно. БИНГЕЛЬ.

Допрашивал полковник ПОКРОВСКИЙ
Переводил ст.лейтенант СОЛОВОВ
Застенографировала СЕМЬИНСКАЯ

А 081940

7 СССР III

VERNEHMUNGSNIEDERSCHRIFT

Nuernberg, den 27. Dezember 1945

Die Vernehmung fuehrte durch: Oberst POKROVSKY

Als Zeuge wurde vernommen: Herr ERWIN BINGEL

Dolmetscher: Militaer-Dolmetscher-Oberleutnant SOLOWOW

Beginn: 11.15 Uhr

Ende: 12.25 Uhr.

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Die Vernehmung fuehrt der Stellvertreter des Hauptanklagevertreters der UdSSR, General Rudenko, Herr Oberst POKROVSKY, durch.

Der Dolmetscher, Oberleutnant SOLOWOW, ist ueber die Verantwortung fuer die Richtigkeit der Uebersetzung in Kenntnis gesetzt.

Frage: Sie werden hier als Zeuge vernommen und ersucht, alle Fragen wahrheitsgemaess zu beantworten. Im Falle falscher Aussagen koennen Sie zur Rechenschaft gezogen werden. Ist Ihnen das klar?

Antwort: Ja.

Frage: Sind Sie bereit, Aussagen zu machen?

Antwort: Ja.

Frage: Ihr Vor- und Familienname und Ihr Geburtsdatum?

Antwort: Erwin BINGEL, geboren am 17.2.1912.

Frage: Ihre letzte Stellung in der deutschen Wehrmacht?

Antwort: Kompanie-Fuehrer.

Frage: Waren Sie Mitglied der N.S.D.A.P.

Antwort: Nein.

Frage: Seit wann waren Sie in der deutschen Wehrmacht?

Antwort: Ich war seit 1937 in der Wehrmacht.

Frage: Sind Sie an der deutsch-russischen Front gewesen?

Antwort: An der Front war ich nicht, sondern nur im rueckwaertigen Gebiet.

Frage: Sind Sie Augenzeuge der Behandlung der russischen Zivilbevoelkerung und der russischen Kriegsgefangenen seitens der deutschen Kommandos und seitens der deutschen Wehrmachtsangehoerigen gewesen?

Antwort: Jawohl.

Frage: Was koennen Sie bezueglich der Behandlung der Bevoelkerung und der Kriegsgefangenen aussagen?

Antwort: Ich muss zurueckgreifen. Bereits am ersten Tage meiner Ge-

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fangennahme habe ich einen schriftlichen und muendlichen Bericht dem Fuehrer der 1. amerikanischen Armee abgegeben ueber die Behandlung der Kriegsgefangenen in den Lagern in Uman und Winniza, wo ich Augenzeuge dieser schlechten Behandlung war und teilweise dieselbe auch selbst unterbunden habe. Ebenfalls war ich Augenzeuge der seinerzeit auf Befehl Himmlers durchgefuehrten Aktionen gegen die juedische Bevoelkerung.

Frage: In welchen Ortschaften?

Antwort: Diese Aktionen fanden in Uman und in Winniza statt. Darueber habe ich ausserdem auch bei dem Secret Service Herberstal einen umfassenden Bericht abgegeben. Weiteren Bericht erstattete ich bei den amerikanischen Vernehmungsoffizieren in Namur in Frankreich und meine naechste Vernehmung fand in Neustadt a.d.Hardt statt.

Frage: In allen Faellen haben Sie ueber die gleichen Tatsachen ausgesagt? Ohne irgendwelche zusaetzlichen Angaben?

Antwort: Ich habe in meinem letzten Bericht einzelne Namensangaben mit genauen Daten gemacht von einzelnen Leuten, die mitbeteiligt waren an solchen Aktionen in Uman.

Frage: Wodurch ist Ihr Wunsch, diese Tatsachen auszusagen, bedingt? Haben Sie diese Handlungsweise der deutschen Behoerden fuer verbrecherisch gehalten oder aus irgendwelchen anderen Erwaegungen?

Antwort: Ich habe diese Handlungsweise der massgebenden Behoerden fuer derartig verbrecherisch gehalten, dass ich es nicht mehr mit meinem Gewissen vereinbaren konnte, diese Tatsachen fuer mich zu behalten. Ich habe nicht erst waehrend meiner Gefangennahme darueber gesprochen, sondern auch in der Zeit, in der ich in Russland war.

Frage: Welche Tatsachen sind Ihnen persoenlich bekannt geworden?

Antwort: In erster Linie die grossen Aktionen der Massenerschiessung von Juden in Uman. Bingel

Frage: Wann und unter welchen Umstaenden fanden diese statt?

Antwort: Die Erschiessungen fanden Anfang November 1941 statt.

Frage: Und unter welchen Umstaenden waren Sie Augenzeuge der Erschiessungen?

Antwort: Meine Aufgabe mit meiner Einheit war, im Raum von Uman die Streifenkontrolle der einzelnen Bahnstrecken, die nach Winniza und teilweise nach Berditschew fuehrten, durchzufuehren. Ausserdem oblag mir noch die Aufgabe, den Flughafen von Uman und die Zufahrtsstrassen zum Flughafen polizeilich zu kontrollieren; wir haben Militaerkontrolle durchgefuehrt. In diese Zeit, in der ich mit meiner Einheit bodenstaendig war, fiel diese Massenerschiessung.

Frage: Wieviele Personen wurden damals schaetzungsweise erschossen?

Antwort: Es wurden im ganzen Raum -also wohlgemerkt nicht allein in Uman, sondern im Raum Kiew, zu dem auch Uman zaehlte- insgesamt 62.ooo Personen erschossen.

Frage: Auf welche Art und Weise erhielten Sie Kenntnis ueber die Anzahl der Erschossenen?

Antwort: Ich habe einen Dolmetscher gehabt, den ich aus dem Gefangenenlager herausgeholt habe und der selbst Jude war. Dieser Dolmetscher war an den Tagen der Erschiessungen mit meinen Leuten draussen. Sie waren gezwungen, diese Dinge aus der Naehe mit anzusehen, ohne dass sie ihren Posten verlassen durften. Der Dolmetscher hat sich selbst ueber die genaue Zahl der Erschossenen informiert und ausserdem wurde die Zahl 62.ooo spaeter in der freien Ukrainischen Presse nochmals bestaetigt. Ich habe mich spaeter ueberzeugt, dass diese Zahl der Erschossenen der Wirklichkeit entsprach. Bürgl

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Frage: Und wie haben Sie sich von der Richtigkeit dieser Information ueberzeugt?

Antwort: So leid es mir tut, ueber all das Graessliche noch einmal zu sprechen: Ich war dadurch, dass ich meine Leute draussen hatte und meine Posten staendig kontrollieren musste und durch den dringenden Auftrag, den Flughafen abzusperren, in dessen Bereich die Aktion durchgefuehrt wurde, selbst Augenzeuge dieser Gross-Aktion. Ich erklaere deshalb, dass die Zahl der Erschossenen viele Tausende betraegt.

Frage: Unter den Erschossenen befanden sich Frauen, Kinder und Greise?

Antwort: Frauen, Kinder und Greise, jeglichen Alters. Kinder im Alter von 14 Tagen und 3 Wochen und alte Maenner und alte Frauen. Es war kein Alter ausgeschlossen.

Frage: Wer hat die Erschiessungen durchgefuehrt? Die SS?

Antwort: Diese Erschiessungen wurden zum groessten Teil durch eine Sonderformation der SS und eine Feldgendarmerie-Einheit, die ebenfalls als Sonderformation galt, durchgefuehrt.

Frage: Koennen Sie den Hergang der Erschiessungen schildern? Wurden den Leuten vor der Erschiessung befohlen, sich auszuziehen? Wurden sie gruppenweise oder einzeln erschossen?

Antwort: Ich moechte das ziemlich genau schildern. Der gesamten Aktion ging voraus, dass man in der Stadt und draussen auf dem Lande in den Doerfern Anschlaege angebracht hat mit dem Inhalt, dass die juedische Bevoelkerung sich an dem bestimmten Stichtag zwecks Zaehlung und Feststellung der juedischen Bevoelkerung in Uman zu melden haette. Auf Grund dieses Aushanges waren schon in den ersten Tagen vor der Aktion viele von ausserhalb nach der Stadt gekommen, so dass die Stadt beinahe uebervoelkert war. Zum grossen Teil auch gefangene Juden, die ihrer Pflicht als Soldaten genuegt hatten und in Gefangenenlagern in Uman

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untergebracht waren, waren bereits zur Stadt gebracht worden. Am Morgen des betreffenden Tages, an dem die Erschiessung durchgefuehrt wurde, hatte ich draussen in der Naehe des Flughafens die Hauptstrassensperre durch meine Leute durchzufuehren wie in den Wochen vorher auch. Ploetzlich hoerte ich innerhalb der Stadt schwermuetiges Singen und es war ueberhaupt eine kolossale Unruhe in der Stadt. Das Singen kam immer naeher zu dem Vorplatz des Flughafens und wir wussten nicht, was das Ganze zu bedeuten hatte. Wir beobachteten die Ausgangsstrasse der Stadt besonders und da kamen dann aus der Stadt Kolonnen in Fuenfziger- und Hunderterblocks Maenner, Frauen und Frauen mit Kindern auf den Armen in endlosen Kolonnen aus der Stadt herausmarschiert auf den Freiplatz des Flughafens zu.

Frage: Gingen die Leute freiwillig oder waren sie unter Bewachung?

Antwort: Die Leute waren durch ukrainische Miliz bewacht.

Frage: Und wer hat gesungen?

Antwort: Die Leute selbst haben gesungen.

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Frage: Welche Lieder waren das?

Antwort: Es waren russische Weisen, russische Volkslieder.

Frage: Waren die Lieder lustiger oder trauriger Art?

Antwort: Es waren schwermuetige Lieder. Sie sangen u.a. "Stenka Rasin" und andere traurige Volksweisen, die mir etwas bekannt waren. Man konnte sich kein Bild darueber machen, was dieser ganze Aufmarsch zu bedeuten hatte. Erst nachdem die endlosen Kolonnen auf dem Platz des Flughafens gruppiert und aufgestellt waren, kamen einige Lastkraftwagen aus der Stadt gefahren. Diesen Wagen entstiegen Feldgendarmerie und einige Milizionaere.

Frage: Sind mit den Milizionaeren die ukrainischen Polizeiverbaende die im Dienste der Deutschen standen gemeint?

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Antwort: Ja. Ausserdem wurden Stuehle und Tische von den Autos abgeladen und aufgestellt in einzelnen Abstaenden. Diese Tische und Stuehle stellte man in der Naehe groesserer Graben auf, die auch bereits schon vorher vorhanden waren und von denen wir annehmen mussten, dass sie als Splittergraeben dienen sollten. Das Sonderbare war nur, dass diese Graben eine reichliche Tiefe und eine ziemliche Breite aufwiesen, so dass sie kaum etwas mit den sonstigen Splittergraeben gemein haben konnten.

Einem zweiten Lastkraftwagen, der angekommen war, wurden Saecke entladen und wie sich spaeter herausstellte, enthielten diese Saecke Chlorkalk. Die Saecke wurden in Abstaenden von 1o Metern auf die Laenge der Graeben verteilt. Inzwischen war es Tag geworden und es landeten 6 Maschinen -Typ "Ju 52"- auf dem Flughafen von Uman. Diesen Maschinen entstiegen Einheiten der Waffen-SS und der Feldgendarmerie. Ausserdem kamen noch einige Fahrzeuge mit Feldgendarmerie aus der Stadt angefahren, die ebenfalls auf dem Flugplatz ausgeladen wurden.

Frage: Welche Staerke hatten die SS-Verbaende und die Einheiten der Feldgendarmerie?

Antwort: Die Anzahl der SS-Leute betrug 13o Mann und die Feldgendarmerie hatte eine Staerke von ungefähr 80 Mann. Diese Einheiten wurden zu einem freien Platz gefuehrt und man konnte sehen, dass die Leute dort auf irgendetwas vereidigt wurden. Nach dieser Vereidigung wurden diese Einheiten gruppenweise in bestimmten Abstaenden auf die Graeben verteilt. Sie hatten Schusswaffen dabei. Einige der Fuehrer nahmen in Begleitung von Milizsoldaten Platz an den einzelnen Tischen. Dann mussten die einzelnen Kolonnen der herangefuehrten Bevoelkerung naeher an die Tische heranmarschieren. Es war aus der Entfernung festzustellen, dass die Leute an dem einen Tisch den Befehl erhielten, sich

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vollkommen auszuziehen. Teilweise hatten die Leute unter der Waesche noch Schmuck. Dieser musste am anderen Tisch abgelegt werden. Nachdem die Leute vollkommen nackt waren, wurden sie an die Graeben herangefuehrt und in Abstaenden von 2 Metern aufgestellt. Die Einheitsfuehrer gaben dann die Befehle; die Leute wurden erschossen und dann in die Gruben hineingeworfen.

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Frage: Wurden die Leute gruppenweise erschossen?

Antwort: Gruppenweise und einzeln, teilweise durch Maschinenpistolen und teilweise durch Pistolen. Nachdem die erste Reihe so hingemordet war, waren bereits schon die Naechsten, die das Ganze mit ansehen mussten, an die Tische gefuehrt worden und hatten sich schon wieder ausgezogen. Aus einer Kolonne wurden Maenner ausgesucht; sie mussten an die Saecke treten und auf die sich teils noch bewegenden Leichen Chlorkalk streuen und eine Schicht Erde mit Schaufeln darueber werfen. Nachdem sie das getan hatten, ereilte sie dasselbe Schicksal wie ihre Leidensgenossen, die vor ihnen an den Graeben gestanden hatten.

Frage: Wieviele Personen wurden vor Ihren Augen erschossen?

Antwort: Vor meinen Augen wurden allein 23.000 Personen erschossen.

Frage: Koennen Sie sagen, ob die Leute dabei Widerstand geleistet haben?

Antwort: Nein. Man konnte sehen, dass die Leute sich vollkommen ihrem Schicksal ergeben hatten. Es war kaum irgendwelcher Widerstand zu sehen.

Frage: Welche anderen Faelle sind Ihnen bekannt?

Antwort: Ich war eine kurze Zeit nach Winniza kommandiert und zwar war meine Aufgabe auch wieder, einen Teil der Strecke, die von Winniza nach Odessa fuehrte, zu kontrollieren und ich hatte mit meinen Leuten Quartier in der Naehe des Stadtgartens von Winniza bezogen. In den ersten Tagen, in denen wir uns in Winniza einrichteten, hoerten wir im

Stadtgarten ein fuerchterliches Schiessen und Schreien. Man konnte von unseren Fenstern aus beobachten, wie einige Leute aus dem niedrigen Gehoelz des Gartens herausgestuerzt kamen und wie SS-Leute, Feldgendarmerie und Miliz hinter ihnen her waren und auf sie schossen. Nach diesen Geschehnissen konnten wir sehen, wie man die Leichen zusammentrug und in die Naehe einer Zysterne, die direkt unserem Bau gegenueberlag, schaffte.

Frage: Wieviele Personen wurden dabei erschossen?

Antwort: Vor der Zysterne wurden etwa 138 Leichen zusammengetragen.

Frage: Sind die Leute vor den SS-Leuten gefluechtet oder sind sie von den letzteren zum Erschiessungsort gebracht worden?

Antwort: Es ist mir sehr schwer es zu sagen. Aber man sah von allen Seiten die Menschen fliehen -es sah aus wie eine Treibjagd- und hinter ihnen her die SS, die Feldgendarmerie und Miliz, die auf die Leute schossen.

Frage: Befanden sich unter den hier Erschossenen auch Frauen, Kinder und Greise?

Antwort: Es waren zum groessten Teile Maenner; Kinder sind keine darunter gewesen.

Frage: Waren die Erschossenen ausschliesslich Juden oder befanden sich auf Angehoerige anderer Nationalitaeten darunter?

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Antwort: Es waren auch andere Personen unter ihnen.

Frage: Waren es der Bekleidung nach Zivilpersonen oder Militaer?

Antwort: Das waren Zivilpersonen.

Frage: Sind Ihnen noch andere Faelle bekannt?

Antwort: Ja. In einem meiner Berichte habe ich die inneren Zustaende des Kriegsgefangenenlagers in Uman erwaehnt, in das ich durch gewaltsames Eindringen selbst Einblick in das Gesamtbild des Lagers bekommen hatte. Das Landesschuetzenbataillon 783 war zeitlich in diesem Lager als Wach-

A 081949 - Bingel

kompanie eingesetzt; dadurch bekam ich auch Einblick was in diesem Lager geschah und vor sich ging. Die Aufgabe dieses Bataillons war lediglich Gefangenen- und Bahnstreckenbewachung sowie Strassenkontrolle. Das Lager, das naturgemaess 6-7.ooo Gefangene fasste, war derartig ueberfuellt. Es enthielt etwa 74.ooo Gefangene.

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Frage: Waren da Baracken?

Antwort: Nein. Das war eine fruehere Ziegelei und auf diesem Gelaende stand weiter nichts als die niedrigen Trockenhaeuser, in denen man frueher die Ziegel aufgestapelt und getrocknet hatte.

Frage: Und da waren die Gefangenen untergebracht?

Antwort: "Untergebracht" kann man wohl nicht sagen, denn die Daecher fassten hoechstens je 2-3oo Mann, die uebrigen uebernachteten im Freien.

Frage: Was ist Ihnen ueber das Regime im Lager bekannt?

Antwort: Das Regime im Lager war etwas eigenartig. Das ganze Lager machte den Eindruck, als wenn der Kommandant des Lagers, Hauptmann BECKER, ueberhaupt nicht imstande waere, eine derart grosse Menschenmasse zu organisieren, zu verpflegen und unterzubringen.
Im Inneren des Lagers befanden sich ganze 2 Kuechen, die jedoch kaum die Bezeichnung Kuechen verdienten. Es waren lediglich einige Eisenfaesser aufgestellt, die man auf Steinfundamente aufgesetzt hatte. Darin wurden die Suppen gekocht. Diese Kuechen konnten schaetzungsweise hoechstens -wenn sie den ganzen Tag kochten- fuer 2.ooo Mann einmal am Tage eine Suppe kochen. Die taegliche Verpflegung war demgemaess sehr mangelhaft. Es gab fuer die Gefangenen pro Tag fuer 6 Mann ein Brot, was aber kaum als Brot zu bezeichnen war. Beim Fassen des Essens stuerzte sich dann alles auf diese paar Liter Suppe. Es waren ja immerhin ca. 7o.ooo Mann, die abgespeist werden wollten. Wenn es zu Zwischenfaellen dabei kam, dann schlug die innere Bewachung des Lagers mit Knueppeln dazwischen.

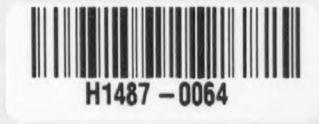
Ich hatte ueberhaupt den Eindruck, als wenn in diesen Lagern der Knueppel massgebend gewesen waere.

Frage: Was ist Ihnen ueber die Sterblichkeit in diesem Lager bekannt?

Antwort: Man konnte im Lager wohl tagtaeglich mit 6o-7o Leichen rechnen.

Frage: Woran sind die Leute gestorben?

Antwort: Bevor Epidemien ausbrachen, handelte es sich meist um erschlagene Leute.



Frage: Waehrend der Essensausgabe?

Antwort: Waehrend der Essensausgabe, waehrend der Arbeitszeit und auch so im Laufe des Tages wurden die Leute erschlagen.

Frage: Sind Ihnen die Namen der leitenden Personen bekannt, die die Erschiessungen in Uman durchgefuehrt haben?

Antwort: Die Namen der Personen, die die Erschiessungen durchgefuehrt haben, sind in meinem Besitz. Ich habe sie aufgezeichnet; sie sind in meinem Raum hinterlegt und ich kann sie jederzeit dem Militaergerichtshof vorlegen.

Frage: Entsprechen alle Ihre Aussagen der Wahrheit?

Antwort: Jawohl.

Frage: Sind Sie bereit, Ihre Aussagen auch vor dem Militaergerichtshof -falls notwendig- zu wiederholen?

Antwort: Ja.

Das Protokoll ist nach meinen Worten richtig niedergeschrieben worden:

.....(Unterschrift) /BINGEL /

Die Vernehmung fuehrte durch: Oberst POKROVSKY

Als Zeuge wurde vernommen: Herr Erwin BINGEL

Dolmetscher: Militaerdolmetscheroberleutnant SOLOWOW

Stenogramm: Erika Gschwind.

A 081951

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Filed Feb. 14, 1946
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Secy.

Международный военный трибунал

H-1487c

ДОКУМЕНТЫ ОБВИНЕНИЯ

ПО ДЕЛУ № _____

Главный обвинитель
от СССР

СССР № 112

A 081952

H1487-0065A

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CONFIDENTIAL

USSR-112

SEELHORST CEMETERY MASSACRE

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY

Office of the Commanding General

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY
USSR Exhibit 112
Filed Feb 14, 1946

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

Summary

Nature of Violation:		Murder by shooting of members of the Soviet Union Armed Forces
Place and Date	:	At the Seelhorst Cemetery in Ahlem, Germany
Victims	:	153 Russian Officers and Enlisted Men; 1 Russian woman
Perpetrators	:	Members of the Gehiem Staatspolizei and SS

A 081953

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY
APO 758 US Army

JWB/vfh

000.5 (142-9) 7 JA

16 July 1945

H1487 - 0068

SUBJECT: Report of Investigation of Alleged War Crimes.

TO : Commanding General
Seventh U. S. Army
APO 758, U. S. Army

I. AUTHORITY

1. This investigation was conducted in conformity with letter, ETOUSA, file AG 000.5, OpJa, Subject: "Establishment of War Crimes Branch," dated 24 February 1945, by Major James W. Bost, Investigator-Examiner, during the period of 29 April 1945 to 1 June 1945, pursuant to directive from Commanding General, Ninth United States Army, copy of which is attached as "Exhibit 1". Attached also is true extract copy of Special Orders No. 164, Hq Ninth United States Army, as "Exhibit 1-A".

II. MATTERS INVESTIGATED

2. Murder by shooting of members of the Soviet Union Armed Forces, who had been taken prisoners of war, by members of the Geheim Staatspolizei and SS, in violation of Article 2 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention (par 73, FM 27-10, Rules of Land Warfare).

III. PROCEEDINGS

3. a. The testimony of all witnesses examined in the course of this investigation was secured through the use of an interpreter, where requisite, after witness had been sworn by me or my assistant under authority of AW 114, in the following form: "You swear (or affirm) that the evidence you shall give in this investigation now being conducted by me shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God". The examination of each such witness was conducted in the presence of the Assistant Investigator-Cross-Examiner, who was given an opportunity to sign his testimony in my presence after such testimony had been transcribed and read to the witness in his own language by the interpreter, evidencing which such transcribed testimony bears my signature and that of the interpreter. The stenographic reporter and the interpreter were also sworn in the following form, respectively:

"You swear (or affirm) that you will faithfully perform the duties of a reporter in this investigation now being conducted by me, so help you God".

"You swear (or affirm) that you will well and truly interpret in this investigation now being conducted by me, so help you God".

A 081954

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b. The transcribed testimony of each such witness whose name is below listed is hereto attached as an exhibit, the number of which is indicated immediately following the witness' name:

Statement of Gertrud Kurvers	"Exhibit 2"
Statement of Peter Palnikow	"Exhibit 3"
Statement of Carl Fervert	"Exhibit 4"
Statement of Bernhard Mau	"Exhibit 5"
Statement of Fanny Lena Grunewald	"Exhibit 6"
Statement of Lt Col Marvin A. Mack	"Exhibit 7"
Statement of Nina Chomenko	"Exhibit 8"
Statement of Egon Hilburg	"Exhibit 9"
Statement of Gertrud Kurvers	"Exhibit 10"

c. Exhibits other than testimony:

Letter of Major Lamb and attached report	"Exhibit 11"
Photographs of the exhumation of the dead prisoners of war at Seelhorst Cemetery	"Exhibit 12"
Button from Russian Army uniform, removed from the body of one of the victims by investigator	"Exhibit 13"
Qualifications of Johannes Regouin	"Exhibit 14"
Qualifications of Larry Shearer	"Exhibit 15"
Qualifications of Isador Auerbach	"Exhibit 16"
Qualifications of Meinhard Kleinerman	"Exhibit 17"
Qualifications of Nicholas M. Dubitsky	"Exhibit 18"

d. There are no additional circumstances having probative value. So much of the evidence in the testimony of Gertrud Kurvers as pertains to war crimes at the Alhen Gestapo Hq to be investigated as a separate case.

IV. SUMMARY OF FACTS

4. At about 0630 hours on the 6th of April 1945, twenty-five (25) Russian Prisoners of War and one (1) Russian Woman were loaded into a German Army truck and taken under heavy guard from the Gestapo Headquarters at Ahlem to the Seelhorst Cemetery (Exhibits 2, 3 and 9). Upon arrival there the men were forced to dig two large graves (Exhibit 3). Shortly after the departure of the truck a large party of prisoners set out on foot from Ahlem to the Seelhorst Cemetery (Exhibits 2 and 9). Upon arrival at the cemetery they were all formed into a column of four, marched into the pits and shot with machine pistols in groups of twelve (Exhibits 3, 6 and 9). One of the groups contained the woman. The guards had some trouble in killing her; the three men in her row of four made a break for freedom; one of these, Captain Peter Palnikow, of the Russian Army, was successful (Exhibit 3). All of these prisoners with the exception of fifteen (15) were Russian Officers, according to Captain Palnikow. The execution was completed about 1500 hours. (Exhibits 4, 5, 6 and 7)

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5. Victims: 153 Russian Officers and Enlisted Men (Names, Ranks, and Serial Numbers unknown); 1 Russian woman. All are dead.

6. Perpetrators:

NAME	POSITION	CUSTODY
Jost (or Joost)	Kriminal Kommisar	
Nonne	Sachsbearbeiter, Guard	
Nilburg, Egon	Male Nurse	Internment Camp 92
Lange, Rudolf	Guard	
Hobel	Inspector	
Peeks, Alfred	Executioner	
Rasche	Executioner	
Buko	Executioner	
Koprczonek	Executioner	
Plumeke	Executioner	
Ziese	Executioner	

All of the above persons were employed by the Gestapo Headquarters at Ahlem at the time the crime was committed. Wanted reports for those not in custody have been prepared and forwarded to "CROWCASS".

V. CONCLUSIONS

7. The evidence supports a charge of murder of the 153 Russian Officers and Enlisted Men and one Russian woman. The Russians were forced to dig graves. After the graves were dug the Russians were made to stand in them and were then shot. The men who actually did the shooting are identified by Hilburg, who was present at the execution. Hilburg also identifies Commisar Jost as the man issuing the order to have these Russian Prisoners of War shot. He himself was present when Jost issued the order.

James W. Bost

JAMES W. BOST
Major, Cavalry
Investigator-Examiner

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H1487 - 0071

Hanover, Germany
11 May 1945

I Kurvers Gertrud, born in Haarlem Holland on the 30th of March 1924, have worked by the "Geheime Staatspolizei" in Hannover. I was sent on the 10th of October 1944 from Koblenz to Hanover to work there as camp commander in the reeducation camp be thr firm Gunther Wagner. Because I suffer from organic diseases of the heart I came on the end of the month February in the office, where I did office work only. I have been there in the "Polzei-Ersatz-Gefangnis" to distribute the food tickets.

I have seen that about 25 Russians and 1 girl were loaded on a truck on the 6th of April 1945 at about 0630 hours in the morning. They were guarded by the male nurses Hilburg, Edmond, Lucke, and the "Sachbearbeiter" Nonne, besides these two white Russians who also belonged to the "Geheime-Staats-Polizei" went with them for escort.

About half an hour later about 125 men were sent under guard to the cemetery Seelhorst just the same as the other and were killed. I heard that as the members of the "Geheime-Staats-Polizei" came back in the afternoon at about three o'clock. As the members of the "Geheime-Staats-Polizei" came back in the afternoon at about three o'clock I asked the male nurse Hilburg to were he went in the morning with the truck. He told me to Seelhorst. He asked me then at the same time if I had seen the whole column which went away a short time after the truck had gone. I said, "Yes". Then he told me, we have killed all these men this morning. It was a lot of work. I asked him then surprised: "All"? Then he answered very proud, "Yes". I didn't speak with him further on.

/s/ Kurvers Gertrud

I, J.M. Regouin, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the statement of Kurvers Gertrud, given at Gutersloh, Germany.

J. M. Regouin.

/t/ J. M. Regouin,
Sgt., Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of MAY at Gutersloh, Germany.

/t/ James W Bost
JAMES W. BOST,
Major, Cav.,
Inv. Officer.

A 081957

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CONFIDENTIAL

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STATEMENT

Hannover, Germany
1 May 1945

I, Peter Palnikow, was born in Kharkow, Russia on 2 May 1920. My permanent home address is Maikop Ufania, 146 Propletarskaya street.

In 1938 I entered the Officers candidate school at Tambov, Russia and remained till graduation in 1940 as a 2nd Lt.

Upon graduation, I was assigned to the 10th Reserve Cavalry Regiment at Lisk. A short time later all men of this unit with special education in engineering were sent to Saratov for four months retraining at the tank school.

Upon graduation from the tank school, I was assigned to the 109th Tank Brigade as a platoon leader at Maikop, Russia. On the 5th of December 1941, we entered combat with the Germans at Briausk. I remained as a platoon leader serving with various units until June 1942 when I was wounded and sent to the hospital.

In August 1942 I was released from the hospital, promoted to 1st. Lt. and assigned as an adjutant to Lt. General Sandalov, commander of the Briansk front.

In December 1943 I was sent to the 6th Cavalry Corps and promoted to Captain. Upon assignment to this organization I was made chief of staff of the reserve regiment. I was later assigned to the 33 Regt., also of the 6th Cavalary corps where I served as assistant Chief of Staffuntil I was captured by the Germans in the vicinity of Budapest, on the 20th of November 1944. From December 1943 I served continually with the 6th Cavalry Corps until the date of my capture. During this period I served in Ukrania, Poland, Rumania and Hungary.

On 20th November 1944 I was acting as liaison between regiments and was taken prisoner by the 326th German Division or regiment, I do not know which. After capture I was marched with a group of about four hundred other prisoners to the vicinity of Vienna. This march took four days during which time we received no food. Many of the prisoners fell out because they were unable to walk, or any one who attempted to get food along the road were shot. There were a total of about 18 to 20 Russian prisoners of war shot along this march.

I was placed in a prisoner of War Camp near Vienna where I was in a section for officers. At the end of nine days 106, all officers, were moved by train to Nienburg, which is about 80 kilometres from Hannover, and about 30 Kilometers from Minden.

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At Nienburg, Germany, I was sent to a Russian prisoner of war camp which contained only Russian Officers, in all about 140. Here I remained until 2 February 1945 when I escaped. I traveled toward Vienna by way of the backroads until I was re-taken prisoner on the 10 or 11th of February in a small village. I can't recall the name, by two German Policemen. I was returned to Neinburg, and was placed in the dungeon for two days. At the end of this period I was sent to the disciplinary camp at Liebenau, 6 Kilometers from Minden. I arrived at Liebenau the 14th or 15th of Feb. Discharged from the train at Liebenau were 70 Russians including civilians, officers and men of the Russian Army.

At Liebenau, along with 20 other men I was placed in what was called the red chamber which was for those destined for execution. This was a barrack consisting of two rooms. When we arrived in this barrack there were already 40, mostly of whom were Russians. There was also one Hollander and one German. I remained at Liebenau until the 3 April 1945 in the same barracks. The original number of 60 would increase and decrease daily because of the number taken out who were shot and hung.

On April 3 1945 the entire camp at Liebenau consisting of about 800 persons were assembled and marched on foot to the vicinity of Hannover, Germany. We arrived at Hannover, on 6 April 1945. While on the march we were guarded, my particular group by SS troops in uniform, and persons in civilian clothes. One SS officer was in charge of a group of 16 guards. In my particular group there were approximately 250 men. Of our group of guards I knew one man who was Polish. The last name of this man was Schafa, his first name I don't know. This man was not present at the later shooting.

On the road from Minden at the edge of Hannover, there is a Gestapo Headquarters where there is a jail. This iswhere our group was placed.

At 6 o'clock in the morning on the 7th of April 1945, twenty-five men and one woman whom I had not seen before, were assembled together at the Gestapo Headquarters. All of us were loaded onto one truck and driven to a cemetery in the town of Hannover. With this group there were 6 guards. Four of these guards, wearing completely civilian clothes rode in the back of the truck with us, and carried machine pistols. A guard and driver rode in the front of the truck. I do not know any of the guards and had never seen them before. We took shovels along with us to the cemetery. We were ordered off the truck by the guards and told to start digging. The guards showed us where to dig and told us how much to dig. The girl who went with us did not have to dig but just stood there with us. This girl was Russian and about 17 or 18 years old.

The digging started at about 0630 hours and lasted until about 10 o'clock in the morning of the same day. While we were digging, about six additional guards arrived, 3 of which were German soldiers and three of which

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were civilians. The guards were standing around laughing and talking. After we were finished digging, we were lined up four in each line including the girl. All of the rows were facing the grave. One of the guards went to the girl, and fired a single shot at this girl. A second shot was fired and the girl was still standing. A third shot was fired and the girl fell. The man who was firing was about 1 meter away from me. I picked up a shovel which was lying near me and struck this guard over the head and he fell, and I started to run, also two others started to run. There are some woods behind the cemetry and I ran towards the woods. Between the woods and the cemetery there is a wood fence with a wire netting on top. One of the others who ran was shot down while he was trying to get over the fence, and I do not know what happened to the third. I managed to get over the fence and at least 40 shots were fired at me from behind and they were yelling at me to stop. Between the cemetery and the woods there was a small house about 60 meters from the woods. When I came to within about 20 yards of the house a man about 50 years old came into the back yard and began to fire at me with a pistol. This man fired four shots. I was able to get into the woods without being hit. I went at least 2 kilometers into the woods. I don't know whether anyone followed me and I stayed in the woods all night. The next morning after day light I broke into a little shack which was in the woods and got some civilian clothes. Prior to this time I had been wearing the green prisoner of war uniform with the SU on the back which was issued by the German Army. This uniform had been issued to me at Neinburg.

After I changed to civilian clothes I went out onto the road and went to the Russian camp in the city of Hannover, and near the cemetery where the shooting took place. I met two Russians along the road who took me to the Russian Camp.

When I was returned to Neinburg after I had escaped, I was taken to the office of the camp where there was a person whom I assumed to be a German officer. There was no one else in the room, but outside the door there was a guard. This person read from a piece of paper and he said in good Russian that I had been an agitator, unruly, and that a bad fate awaited me. After these things had been read to me in Russian I was given another paper and told to sign. This paper was written in German, it was not read to me and I do not know what was in it. After I signed this paper I was taken back to the barracks. While I was in the room this person asked me how I managed to escape, where I went, and the route which I took. He also asked me why I ran away and I told him it was so bad here I couldn't stand it any more. All of this took place the day before I left for Liewendov.

The people who were with me in the red barracks at Liewendov were there for various reasons. The prisoners of war who were there were those who had escaped and had been recaptured. Others were there for having stolen food. All of us were charged with being potilically undesirable.

/s/ Palnikow

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I certify that the above is a true translation of the Russian original taken in my presence on the 1st of May 1945 at Hannover, Germany.

/s/ EFRAIM ACKERMAN O-2000203
2nd Lt. Mf. 1PW, Hq 35th Mf. Div.
G-2 Sec. APO 35, PM NYC

I, Nicholas M. Dubitsky, being first duly sworn, state, that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Peter Palnikow given at Hannover, Germany, on 1st May 1945, made to the best of my ability.

/t/ Nicholas M. Dubitsky
Nicholas M. Dubitsky
Cpl., Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Gutersloh, Germany this 1st day of June 1945.

/t/ James W. Bost
JAMES W. BOST,
Major, Cav.,
Inv. Officer.

H1487 - 0075

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Ex 3

CONFIDENTIAL

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112

TRANSLATION

Hanover, Germany
1 May 1945

STATEMENT OF KARL FREWERT TAKEN AT HANOVER, GERMANY

I, Karl Frewert, was born at Hanover on 26 December 1892. I have lived in Germany all my life. At the present time I live in Doehren near Hanover on Peinevstrasse 24.

About 7 April 1945, and at about 9:30 in the morning of that day, I was passing the cemetery on my bicycle. This is the Doehren cemetery to which I refer. As I was going past the cemetery, a civilian stopped me and made me get off my bike. I asked why I had to get off my bike and this civilian said"There is shooting going on here and two Russians have escaped". The civilian asked where I wanted to go and when I told him he pointed out the route which I must follow. The civilian that stopped me was carrying no arms that I could see. While I was standing there talking with this civilian I heard many shots coming from the cemetery. I then proceeded along the route permitted to me to my garden, where I put my bicycle in the shed. After this I took a rake and again proceeded toward the cemetery. There is a wooden fence around the cemetery and I crawled through a hole in this fence. I was able to creep up to a bush which placed me about 30 meters from where the Russians were standing. There were about 200 Russians. I saw some of the Russians digging a long grave. After the grave was finished about 10 to 15 Russians had to stand in the grave. While they were standing there two civilians with machine pistols shot them. After this I heard one of the civilians say that " One of the pigs is still living", and then one of the soldiers who were standing guard around the cemetery fired with a rifle from where he was standing. After this I had seen enough and I went back through the hole in the fence to my garden.

At about 7:30 in the morning of this same day I saw about 200 Russians pass my house walking toward the cemetery. These Russians were under the guard of soldiers and about 10 civilians. I saw this same group of civilians and soldiers pass my house coming from the cemetery at about 2:30 in the afternoon. There were no Russians with them. I heard shooting coming from the cemetery from 9:30 in the morning until at least two o'clock in the afternoon.

Of the group of soldiers and civilians I had never seen any of them before. I believe I would be able to recognize the man who stopped me on my bycycle. This man was about 1 meter 70centemeters tall, and weighed about 145 to 150 lbs. He was wearing dark horned rimmed glasses, and had a very lean face. He was about 50 years old.

As I was coming from the cemetery the second time I saw Grunewald with his little terrier going toward the scene of the shooting.

Signed/ Karl Frewert

I, Meinhard M. Kleinerman, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Karl Frewert given at Hanover, Germany on 1st May 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Meinhard M. Kleinerman
Interpreter

Meinhard M. Kleinerman

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hanover, Germany this 1st day of May 1945

A 081962

James W. Bost
JAMES W. BOST
Major, Cav.

Incl 4

CONFIDENTIAL

EX 4

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TRANSLATION

STATEMENT

Hanover, Germany
1 May 1945

My name is Bernhard Mau, I live vor der Seelhorst, I was born in Hanover 15 March 1890. April 6th I was in my garden near the Seelhorst cemetery. At about seven thirty I heard single shots, after this I fed my cows, did some digging in the garden and did some planting, during all this time the shooting was going on. After finishing my work, curiosity took the better of me, and I left my garden and went to the cemetery fence and walked along the fence. I heard shots and saw ten or twelve people fall down, I didn't see them on the ground so I presume that they fell into the grave, because I could see no more thru the trees. I knew that this was a grave because for the last 14 days long graves had been dug there, almost every evening a truck and trailer brought bodies to the plot, the next day they were buried by Russians. The neighbors were under the impression that the shooting was done by Belgian Members of the SS. The last of the dead presumably came from Misburg, a workers camp approximately 10 kilometers from Hanover. The victims were Russians, Poles, Germans and all other nationals. I never saw a uniform among the dead.

The SS man who later chased me away had approximately your build (interpreters build). He was pale in his face and was wearing a dark hat, dark suit, and dark coat. He had no arm band. During the shooting there was no air raid.

As soon as I saw these 10 or 12 people collapse, I heard somebody yell, " and now the next ones ". Then some more came with shovels in their hands, who then covered those that had just been shot. This was the last I saw because then a Gestapo man in civilian clothes yelled at me, " get out of here, there is shooting going on, otherwise you're liable to get one yourself." I then left. The shooting continued until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Signed/Bernhard Mau

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I, Meinhard M. Kleinerman, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Bernhard Mau given at Hanover, Germany on 1st May 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Meinhard M. Kleinerman
Interpreter
Meinhard M. Kleinerman

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hanover, Germany this 1st day of May 1945.

James W. Bost
JAMES W. BOST
Major Cavalry

A 081963

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TRANSLATION

Hannover, Germany
1 May 1945

STATEMENT OF FANNY LINA GRUNEWALD

I, Fanny Lina Grunewald, Maiden name Peckmans was born August 31, 1897. I live in Hannover Dohren, Vor der Seelhorst 151.

About April 5th or 6th (Thursday or Friday) I heard a shot. That was about 8:30. A man came running down the road, passing our garden. This man had his hand underneath the jacket on the left side. I asked, "What goes?", but he didn't answer and kept on running to the woods. My husband was standing at the garden door, which at that time was closed and hence my husband could not get out. He once shot into the air with a pistol, as he told me later. 2 or 3 minutes later two civilians came running past the garden. They were armed with rifles and called out to me to help them catch the fellow ahead. My husband answered, "I'm sick and I can't run". I said, "He's in the woods already". The two men kept on running. About 20 minutes later they were running around near the woods. They were coming when I started walking toward them. When we met I asked them whether they got the man. They answered that he was dead already. Judging by their accent, I'd say that these two men were members of the Flemish SS. They went back to the cemetery, again passing our garden. This probably was around 9:30. At this time an air raid alarm was sounded and we went into the shelter. When we came out of there I heard shooting from submachine guns and there after single shots. Then it was quiet for some time, but later shots again. Mr. Frewert passed the house and said, "Plenty of Russians are being shot at the cemetery." My husband now went over to the cemetery where he saw how the men had to dig their own grave before being shot. Lime was being thrown on the corpses. After one group was finished another group was brought. A man in civilian clothes who was at the gate told my husband not to come too near for a shot might go astray. My husband then came home and told me this. When my husband went to the cemetery, he already had placed his pistol on a cubboard. I believe he had this pistol since shortly before the war.

Around 8:30 o'clock we were both in the house and my husband was sitting at the window. He called out to me, "There is somebody running". I went outside and asked what the matter is. Then my husband must have taken off the cubbord his pistol where of he went to the other gate. Prior to 8:30 o'clock when the first shot fell, we heard no shots. The distance from our house to the cemetery is approximately 200meters and our home is 6 meters from the woods. I have read the above and find it to be the truth.

/s/ Fanny Grunewald

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I, Meinhard M. Kleinerman, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Fanny Grunewald, given at Hannover, Germany on 1st May 1945, made to the best of my ability.

/t/ Meinhard M. Kleinerman
Meinhard M. Kleinerman,
Pvt. Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hannover, Germany this 1st of May 1945.

/t/ James W. Bost
JAMES W. BOST
1st Lt. Cav.

Incl 6

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HQ. 35TH INF. DIVISION
APO 35 U S ARMY

30 April 1945

I certify that at 2000 this date I visited the Seelenhorst Friedhof (cemetery) in Wulfel, Germany (X-140167) for the purpose of determining the cause of death of 13 disinterred bodies. These thirteen bodies had been shot prior to death in the head from a position behind and above the victim. No more than one wound of entry and exit was found on anyone body suggesting that a rifle or pistol was the weapon used and not an automatic weapon. The weapon used was of sufficient power to cause the missil to pass completely through the part of the body struck. No bullets were recovered.

/s/ Marvin A. Mack
/t/ MARVIN A. MACK
Lt Col., M.C.
Div. Surg.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 May 1945.

/s/ William M. Barrows Jr.
/t/ WILLIAM M. BARROWS JR.
Major, Ord. Dept.
Investigating Officer

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

James W Bost
JAMES W. BOST
Major Cavalry

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TRANSLATION

Hannover, Germany
30 April 1945

STATEMENT OF NINA CHOMENKO

I, Nina Chomenko, born in 1917, at Warsaw, Poland, I make this statement of my own free will.

On 8 April 1945, at about 8:00 in the morning a group of about 250 Russians dressed in civilian clothes passed our camp. Eeisen Werk, Wulfel, which is located on Muettelfeld strasse, in Hannover. About 3 or 4 German prison guards in a green uniform were watching them as guards. We asked some of the Russians where they were going and they answered didn't know. They were marching down the street in the direction of the cemetery which is further down on Muettelfeld strasse. There were no German soldiers around the Russians. After the Russians went by I stayed in the Camp.

At 10:00 hours on the same day 8 April 1945 I began to hear shots coming from the cemetery. These shots continued to sound out until about 12:00 hours. After this everything was quiet. The cemetery is located about 1½ to 2 kilometers from our camp. I did not leave the camp at any time.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, Peter Palnikow a Russian came into our camp. I had not known this man before but others in our camp knew this man. This Russian man reported that the previous day April 7, 1945, 250 men from Luebenhal, which is a workers camp about 50 kilometers from Hannover, were marched to Hannover, because of the Americans came to Luebenhal. When we arrived at Hannover this town was already surrounded by Americans. April 8, 1945 at 6:30 in the morning the Gestapo picked 25 strong men out of the 250. Those 25 were taken to the cemetery with a truck. The man Palnikow said he was one of the 25 men selected. We were taken to the cemetery where we were made to dig two big graves. One of the graves was 50 meters long. 1 meter and 30 centimeters in depth and one meter and 50 centimeters in width. The other graves was 15 meters long and had the same depth and with as the other. At 10:00 the 250 arrived. The twenty five men who dug the graves were the first to be shot. The men were placed in rows of four. When it came to the row of Palnikow he said there were three men and one woman. The woman was the first to be shot, but she was still living after she fell. Then they shot again at the woman. While they were shooting the woman the second time Palnikow said he grabbed a shovel which I hit the SS guard with over the head. While the Germans were busy with the woman the other three of us escaped. The SS began to shoot and Palnikow said one was killed immediately, one later, but he Palnikow was able to get away. Palnikow said when he was on the other sid e of the fence he was fired at from a private house. Palnikow said he hid in the woods during the night and came here to-day.

Palnikow stayed in our camp until he was taken away by the Americans on 30 April 1945.

Signed/ Nina Chomenko

I, Meinhard M. Kleinerman, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Nina Chomenko, given at Hannover, Germany on 30 April 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Meinhard M. Kleinerman
Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hannover, Germany this 30 day of April 1945.

James W. Bost
JAMES W. BOST
Major, Cav.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Internment Camp 92

8 June 1945

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It was approximately 7 o'clock in the moraing when Commissar JOST told me that I had to load a truck with 25 men who were standing out in the court-yard. This truck stood in front of the door of the duty station in Ahlem. JOST told me that these people were to be taken to the cemetery in Seelhorst. They were to bury corpses at the cemetery of Seelhorst, which were not incinerated then. In this vehicle were RASCHE, PLUMBOHM, PERCK, BUKO, KOPROCZONECK, and other individuals employed in this matter. The time was approximately 7 o'clock in the morning. The distance from Ahlem to Seelhorst is about from 6 to 7 km. I did not participate on the ride in this vehicle on that morning. A great number of Russians arrived by foot at the cemetery of Seelhorst afterwards. They were Russians from Ahlem and Lahde, all together a total of from 150 to 160 men. From Ahlem alone, they were precisely 56. I have been inside the file-room, and saw Commissar JOST in the station once between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, he asked me there for a list of names of the Russians, and I gave this list to him. I also delivered valuables checked in the file-room. Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, I was to report to Commissar JOST, and he asked me if I had not been at the Seelhorst cemetery yet. I replied, I had too much work to do. He said to me: "Do you know what is going to happen to you? You are going to be shot". I begged him not to do that, because I had a wife and three children. He has not told me that I had to execute people at the cemetary. I was to show the corpses taken there the previous day. I was ordered by Commissar JOST to proceed to the cemetary at once, and the time was about 9 o'clock when I drove to the cemetary on my bicycle. It took me approximately 40 minutes to get there, and when I arrived, a ghastly scene presented itself to my eyes. I entered through the main-entrance passing by the crematory, and I saw there corpses heavily guarded by the people from Lahde. These people who had been shot were lying on the ground - face down. The truck must have passed through the entrance and exit. I was on the cemetery after 10 o'clock, and have been on the way to it from Ahlem to Seelhorst between the hours of 9:15 to 10 o'clock. On the way, I stepped into Gestapo office on Hildesheimerstrasse, but JOST did not know that I had been there before. I know that the trip from Ahlem to Seelhorst takes regularly from 40 to 45 minutes. While I visited in the Hildesheimer-strasse, I spoke to a girl in the "Permanent Duty" section, and I also saw PABST there. I asked this girl about the latest news, because the radio was turned on at that time. The name of the girl is HOBBELBRINCK. While talking to the girl, I solely conversed with her regarding the newest reports. I then mounted my bicycle again and continued my ride to the Seelhorst cemetery. The first man whom I saw there was a soldier, and nothing was said between us. This first soldier carried a carbine. I saw the second man, and several more, at the corner of the crematory, they all were armed, and those were the scheduled next guard unit from Lahde. I dismounted my bicycle on a meadow, and placed it against a tree. The Russians were lying there - their faces to the ground, and as soon as one of them as much as moved the head, he was shot. Those who still moved were shot right there on the spot, and others had been shot farther down. Those two graves were already dug when I arrived, and men were in the process of closing up the smaller grave. When I dismounted my bicycle, I saw several internees filling up that grave. I also saw there LANGE, NONNE, PLUMBOHM, and ZINSE. The

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Statement of Egon Hilburg, (cont'd)

vehicle was not there anymore, only the trailer was standing there. I do not know, who marched back and forth in front of the cemetery, I have heard that LANGE has been outside for one time. The people, who had filled up the small grave, had to lie down in another grave together with 10 more men standing on the meadow. On the meadow itself, people were lying there in all sorts of positions, but the heads of them faced all into one direction. At the spot where PLUMECKE stood, there were 6 other guards besides himself. I only know one of them by his first name - PETER, he was from Lahde, and I do not know any of the other men by name. I stood approximately at a distance of 2 meters aside the grave, and so had a good view of it. The people had been shot with carbines, automatic pistols, and explosive and incendiary ammunition was used. It was carbine ammunition. The automatic pistols, as well as the carbines were fired automatically.

At the spot where I was standing, apiece of brains splashed into my face, about 2 or 3 meters distance from the grave. The guardsman a man named PETER came up to me, and asked me for something to smoke. I gave him a little tobacco and intended to depart, but NONNE did not want to let me go. The Russian girl had already been shot, because I have not seen her anymore. NONNE told me that someone had escapred, and stated that it was good for him that he had made it. NONNE did not tell me anything else. I was unarmed on that day, and had left my pistol in a desk drawer. I have already turned in my pistol, a P.K. cal. 7.65 Walter pistol, in Hannover. I have never cleaned this pistol myself. The pistol in my possession was the property of the Gestapo, and was issued to me by Inspector HOBEL. I had it from December 1944 until April of the current year. BUKO has cleaned it for me, because he used to carry it. When that piece of brains splashed into my face, the time was between 11 and 12 o'clock, I grabbed a handful of grass and wiped my face off with it. At first, I walked for a short while, and then continued on the way I came originally by bicycle. When I returned, one of the guards shot another Russian. While standing on the other grave, I saw that two ranks of men were being shot. One of those ranks was already dead when I arrived at the scene, but I saw that the second rank was being shot down. Approximately 25 men formed one rank, consequently I saw that about 25 or 30 men were shot. As I drove outside, I did not see the soldier anymore, I also did not see anyone in the office. Then I went to the Hildesheimerstrasse again, and asked downstairs at the "Permanent Service" desk, what was happening anyway, and noticed that everything had been prepared for departure. JOST, and his chauffeur WESTFAHL waited in front of the door, and I asked JOST for a cigarette, and JOST said that we were getting cigarettes in Ahlem. JOST then also said that we must resign. Then I went again on my bicycle to Ahlem. JOST has not asked me anything else, and he appeared very nervous and agitated. On the way to Ahlem, I also met an acquaintance of mine, and we talked about cigarettes. I intended to pick up my briefcase at the office, but same had already been stolen. The briefcase contained a pair of socks, and a shirt. I arrived at approximately 2:30 at the Gestapo, and departed at 3 o'clock. I saw the guard there and we conversed about cigarettes. I also saw Miss KURVERS lying on the bed, and I asked her what was going on, and whether everything had been carried away. She asked me something, but I forgot what it was about. I cannot recollect that Miss KURVERS has asked me whereto I went on the truck that morning, because I did not go with it. I further

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Statement of Egon Hilburg, (cont'd).

saw some officials of the custom-house. One of the policemen told me that there were food rations given out at the Hildesheimerstrasse, and I wanted to go there.

It might have been 2 or 2:30 hours that I stayed at the office in Ahlem, and the time was around 12 o'clock when I arrived at the cemetery, and a row lay in the grave already when I came. While in the Hildesheimerstrasse, I talked about the war situation, and stated that it may be possible for me to start a business in the next future, which I had not been able to do as yet.

The soldier standing at the entrance of the cemetary, did not stop me. Neither was I stopped, nor was I asked anything. The soldier stood in front of the bench, and several more soldiers stood at the corner of the crematory.

No air raid happened that noon, but while in the Hildesheimerstrasse, a tank warning was given by 6 long blasts. I know for certain that PLUMECKE entered the vehicle in front. I have not seen that LANGE, and NONNE have shot anybody while I was at the scene. LANGE rode with me to the Hildesheimerstrasse. I do not know where LANGE procured the bicycle. At one time, on the day of the tank warning, I have passed LANGE on the Hildesheimerstrasse, and I saw then that PLUCKE entered the motor vehicle in front. I am telling the truth and I have nothing to conceal, and again, I am telling the whole truth.

If I had shot, I would say so. The description just given of me is not correct. I have not worn spectacles with dark glasses, I wore spectacles with clear glasses on that day. They are the same lenses, but the frame is different. My spectacles with the clear lenses are to be found at my house in Hannover, Freudentalstrasse 45.

As much as it concerns the Russians, all I can say, is the truth.

/s/ Egon Hilburg

I, Isidor Auerbach, being first duly sworn, state that the following is a true and correct translation of the statement of Egon Hilburg, given at Internment Camp 92, Germany, to the best of my ability.

Isidor Auerbach

/t/ Isidor Auerbach,
Cpl., Translator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of JUNE 1945, at Gutersloh, Germany.

Charles R. Zimmer

/t/ CHARLES R. ZIMMER,
Capt., Inf.

2nd 92

CONFIDENTIAL

TRANSLATION

Camp 92
7 June 1945

Two days before the mass murder at the Seelhorst Cemetery I was called to Kommisar Jost. He said that the verdict had been agreed upon in the case of those whose names were on the list. The list was at the police station and Kommisar Jost told the cemetery official in charge that those who were to be burned at theSeelhorst cemetery would have to be buried because there was no gas. Among other things, Jost also said that he had talked to the cemetery director and that he had told him that the people were to be shot at the cemetery early in the morning or late in the evening. I was ordered to be present there in the capacity of a medical aid man. However, they were not shot that day and I don't know whether any were shot the next day. I know that six (6) men and one (1) woman were shot at Camp Hannemag. In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, I had to appear before Kommisar Jost. He told me that I'd have to go to Hannemag immediately and that a truck was waiting for the transport of corpses, namely six (6) men and one (1) woman. First we could not find the camp, but after considerable driving around we found it directly behind Hannemag. We took the corpses to the cemetery which already was closed at that time, however, the corpses were still accepted. I got home around 2200 hours. The next morning I had to go back to Kommisar Jose who told me to bring back from the cemetery everyone of the documents. Kommisar Jost gave me a letter, but I did not get the documents. The documents were taken to Kommisar Jost by one of the secretaries.

The next morning many prisoners were released, most of them from Camp Lahde. Because the room containing the personal belongings was locked and because one of the employees had the key in his pocket, the lock was busted. I helped in the returning of valuables to the released prisoners. Around 7 o'clock I had to report back to Kommisar Jost who told me that a truck was outside on which twenty-five (25) men were to be taken to the Seelhorst cemetery. The special service men accompanying the twenty-five (25) men were armed with machine pistols. Around 8 o'clock another group of prisoners marched off, who had been taken from Room 4 by the Special Service men themselves. Then Nonna came to me with the roster of names and told me that Kommisar Jost wants me to call the roll and that they were to line up outside, with the exception of the last three. Among the last three (3) there was a woman, Mrs. Schollert, who had acted as interpreter for Kommisar Jost. I asked Nomme what was to become of these people, and he answered that all had been condemned to die, except the last three (3), who had been pardoned by Kommisar Jost. Thereupon, I helped again with the distribution of valuables while the Kapos took the people outside. Carefully guarded by the Lahde camp guards and by Special Service men, this group was marched off to the Seelhorst cemetery.

H1487 - 0084

A 081970

CONFIDENTIAL

Statement of Egon Hilburg (CONTD)

For every execution the Special Service men received liquor and cigarettes. I did not get this. Around 9 o'clock I had to report back to Kommisar Jost who asked me why I'm not at the Seelhorst cemetery. He said that if I don't go there I will be shot. I begged him not to do this because I have a wife and three (3) children. He answered, "You go right away to the Seelhorst cemetery and see to it that the corpses which were to be burned are properly buried." When I arrived there, I saw a horrible sight. The people were lying with their faces on the ground. As soon as one moved his head, he was shot. Also a pit had been dug, 1.20 to 1.50 meters and 10 meters long. The bottom was covered with one row of corpses already, when another row of people had to place themselves on top of them. As the second row was to lie down, a Russian begged not to be shot for he only had worked on the street. Ziesse jumped toward him and the man tumbled over, then there was a shot and the Russian was dead. The guards, they were the camp guards from Lahde, used regulation and incendiary ammunition. Some brain matter splashed into my face. Later I went home, although Homme at first did not want to let me go. When I arrived at Hildesheimer Strasse, I found Kommisar Jost and his driver standing there. The car was loaded with liquor, schnaps, tobacco and groceries. I asked Kommisar Jost for a cigarette because I had not eaten the whole day. He refused and said that everything had been distributed in Ahlein. Thereupon, I drove to Ahlein where I heard myself that tobacco goods had been given only to Special Service men. I wanted to get my brief case but that had been stolen. Then I heard that food was to be distributed in Hildesheimer Strasse, however, I did not get any. Kommisar Jost also was there with Westfahl, his driver. Jost repeated to me that we had to apply somewhere else. I asked where and he said to the Inspector in Brunswick.

First I drove home, and then I went to Brunswick on the Reichsautobahn. On the road, I was taken along by a driver from Brunswick. Between 9 o'clock and half past 9, I was in Brunswick. I asked a policeman where the Inspector was, but he did not know this. Next morning I first had to go to the Jagerhof. From there I was sent to the Music School where the Inspector was. First I met Kommisar Jost and his co-workers.

I was in the medical aid room when a Special Service man entered and told me to come out immediately. Outside, Kommisar Jost told me that it was my job to remove Hebl. I told him that this was not my job, but he said it was because the dher one is not available. He said, "I'll read the sentence to you and you'll carry it out."

I told him this was not my job, but Jost said, "The other one, Havenith, is not available." The man was brought by a Landjager who was also present when the sentence was carried out.

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A 081971

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Statement of Egon Hilburg, (cont'd)

One morning policeman Buko came to me and told me that I'd have to come to Ahlein immediately. I asked what I was to do there and he said that Kommisar Jost had sent for me and that I was to come immediately.

I don't know the name of the man I hung. It was about the middle of March. I hung this one in a green barracks. I pulled the lever and the man died. He died right away. I did not place the rope around his neck, but merely pulled the lever.

This man was hung by order of Kommisar Jost.

/s/ Egon Hilburg

I, Meinhard M. Kleinerman, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the statement of Egon Hilburg, to the best of my ability.

Meinhard M. Kleinerman

/t/ Meinhard M. Kleinerman,
Pvt., Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June 1945 at Gutersloh, Germany.

Charles R. Zimmer

/t/ CHARLES R. ZIMMER,
Captain, Infantry

A081972

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Incl 92

Ex 9

H1487 -0087

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This is the statement taken by Major James W. Bost from Gertrud KURVERS on the 13th of May 1945 at Munster, Germany

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Q. Will you sketch briefly your doings since you left school in Holland?

A. I came from the school in June of 1941 and came as secretary for the firm "Heve". I was there until the middle of March 1942, then I became sick. I had to change climates and they sent me to South France. I went to Lorient where my father was with the organization Todt.

Q. Did you do any work in Lorient?

A. A little bit.

Q. What did you do?

A. I was with the organization Todt.

Q. You worked for the organization Todt?

A. Three months.

Q. What work did you do in the organization Todt for three months?

A. Administration work, we had to look after records.

Q. Continue.

A. I came back in June 1942.

Q. Back where? Where did you come back to?

A. Back to Paris and I stayed one month in Paris. Then I went home and it was no longer for me to do intelligence work, the one which I had been doing, because I was too sick for that.

Q. What did your duties consist of in Paris?

A. The same work as in Lorient.

Q. Was that still with the organization Todt, or with the Gestapo?

A. With the organization Todt.

A 081973

Q. Go on.

A. Then I came for one-half year in the volunteer labor organization, then I

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EX 10

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came into the Landdienst. I stayed for 14 months with the Landdienst in Poland, then I went back home. Then I was called to work in Germany. They wanted to send me to an ammunition factory.

Q. What were your duties with the ammunition factory?

A. I was called up for work in Germany in the ammunition factory, but a friend called me and told me it was better for me to get a job in an office as interpreter. I went to the security police, a German security police. I had to pass the tests and got in a job.

Q. What job?

A. As interpreter.

Q. For whom?

A. In French, Dutch and German.

Q. The question is not understood. When did you work for as an interpreter? Was this the Gestapo?

A. The security police was in Brussels--in the department of the Gestapo.

Q. What date was it when you went to work for them?

A. 16 March 1944.

Q. Continue.

A. I was there till September and then I had to go to Germany. I tried to go home but it was refused me. Then I wanted to go home and I was not allowed to go home and they worked very strong against me so that I couldn't go home. My work was so that I had to be there all day in the office and we were sent to Germany with the old personnel and one of the officers on an evening in a train.

Q. Where in Germany?

A. To Coblenz. I worked for one week in Coblenz and then the officer got hit in an air raid and I couldn't work there---

Q. What was the nature of your work in Coblenz?

A. Interpreter and making some copies from investigations.

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A 081974

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Q. Who is the leader in Coblenz?

A. I don't know. I know some names. There was one chief in the office named Pohl.

Q. What was his job?

A. He was in charge of the personnel in the office. Then the 9th of October, they sent me to Hannover. When I reported there in Hannover, they sent me to the prisoner education camp commander.

Q. What were your duties? What firm was that? What company?

A. It was a camp outside of the town for prisoners who did work in factories and were sent from there every three weeks or 6 weeks.

Q. Were they males or female prisoners?

A. Females.

Q. Were they Jewish or Gentiles?

A. There were no Jewish.

Q. Do you want to change that? Are you sure that is right?

A. I am sure. There are no reasons for me to lie.

Q. What were your duties at that camp?

A. We were two girls from the Gestapo and we had to do 24-hour duty and the next day the other girl worked 24 hours. We were in charge of the food for the prisoners and to wake them up in the morning. They had to go to work.

Q. What else did you do besides that?

A. We had to be overseers in the camp, to look that nothing could happen in the camp.

Q. In maintenance of discipline, what did you do? When a prisoner was out of order, what did you do?

A. We gave soup and bread and if something else happened we gave only soup or only bread and if it was very bad, then they got nothing.

Q. Did you beat the prisoners?

A. Yes, I have beat them, but not much.

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A 081975

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Q. What else did you do to them?

A. Nothing more.

Q. What were the names of the other girls? The two besides yourself in the camp?

A. Her name is

Q. Go ahead.

A. I had heart failure and so the doctor told me that I was too ill. In the beginning of February my heart failure was still the same but in the beginning of March I had to work again but not this work. They sent me to the police prison.

Q. The police prison, that is the Gestapo, isn't it?

A. It belonged to the office of the Gestapo.

Q. What were your duties there?

A. As prisoners came in and they had food tickets with them I had to collect these tickets and to send them to the food office in the town, and if they had no ticket with them, I had then to fill in the form and I would send that to the food office.

Q. Who directed you in getting the food tickets and whom did you see relative to these prisoners who did not have food tickets? Who kept the records?

A. Police Inspector Höval. I had to show him my books and he controlled the bureau and signed after us.

Q. What was his first name?

A. Werner Höval.

Q. Did he live in Hannover?

A. He lived in Wolfenbüttel, in Adolph Hitler Str. 32. He had also in Hannover a room near the office.

Q. By "near the office", do you mean the headquarters before the state police was bombed out or do you mean the headquarters in Ahlen?

A. In Ahlen.

Q. Go on.

A. I was there that Friday after Easter then I was with my girl friend who has been a prisoner. I went with her to her aunt.

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A 081976

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Q. What is your girlfriend's name?

A. Carla Banger.

Q. Where does she live?

A. She lived together with me by her aunt in Hammerstein Strasse.

Q. What did she do? What was her employment, the girlfriend?

A. She was a prisoner.

Q. Continue.

A. Then I remained there until the town was taken, then I went to the town hall to report that I had worked for the Gestapo. I went there together with Carla Banger. Then we got a letter from the town hall that if we could give information, we should go to Ludendorf Strasse. It was by the Secret Service. Then I went there on Wednesday and made there a statement that I had worked for the Gestapo and on Thursday I was arrested.

Q. Now, that takes you up to the present time. In your treatment of prisoners Lieutenant Ackerman has some information---you remember Lieutenant Ackerman, the small, fat man. When he and I and another man talked to you and you told me other things that you did to the prisoners that you acted on, do you want to tell me about those? Remember in the small office in Hannover near to the PW cage where I saw you?

A. I do not. I ask if it has anything to do with the hanging of a prisoner. I have seen prisoners hanging.

Q. Yes, tell me about that.

A. About a fortnight before Easter one evening before I wanted to go home I had to write this certificate of death and then a man, the male nurse Hildburg---

Q. You took down the specifications of a death certificate? Who dictated the details of that death certificate to you? Who was the man that gave you the details to put down on the death certificate?

A. Hilburg gave the information and Hilburg had to sign it.

Q. Hilburg was quite a talkative fellow, wasn't he? What did he say to you about this man's death?

A. He told only that these prisoners who were hanged were all prisoners who belonged to a guerrilla group who were armed.

Q. How many prisoners were there?

A. About 20.

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A 081977

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Q. Was the death certificate made out before or after they were killed?

A. After they were killed.

Q. Where were they killed?

A. Near the office. It was in a barracks, the barracks is now burned.

Q. How were they killed?

A. They were hanged.

Q. Wilburg did it? The male nurse?

A. There were in the prison also three prisoners who had the job as overseers and they helped to do this hanging. Wilburg and Havenirth helped also in the hanging.

Q. What did they use?

A. I don't know how it was that night, but the next morning I have seen the hanging of a girl and I can tell you that. There was in the jail a special kind of cell, The Dark Cell it was called, and the cell was very bad. She had either to sit in it or to stand in it all the time. I have never been in there and don't know how it was; and the next morning the girl was brought out of the cell and up in the air. The girl was brought up in the building. Her hands were tied behind her back and then she was brought to the wooden barrack. There were still the bodies from the day before, with the clothes gone but covered with paper. The girl was taken up the scaffold and then they tied her legs together.

Q. Who is "they"?

A. One of the three prisoners who had the job of overseer, he tied the legs together.

Q. Can you show me how you tied her hands?

A. I didn't tie the hands, I didn't do that. I have only seen that happen. Then they also put a tie around her neck---a string---then one pulled a rope around her neck and another pulled her by her legs until they hung straight out and Havenirth and Wilburg were standing before her.

Q. What was the name of the girl?

A. I don't know.

Q. Where did they take the body?

A. As it was hanging I became sick and I went away and I don't know what happened to the body.

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A 081978

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Q. The 20 men you spoke of being hanged, were they hanged with rope or were they hanged with wire?

A. I don't know, I wasn't there, but I think it was always with a rope.

Q. What else can you tell us about what happened out at Ahlen? Were many people shot?

A. I don't know. I know there were some shot in the prison but I don't know how many or why or where or what has happened to them.

H1487 - 0093

Q. What about the gas chamber?

A. I don't know about a gas room. I think it may be a barracks that is sometimes called a gas room and that is the barracks in which those men were hanged.

Q. (Indicating diagram) This is a large red brick building in Ahlen, this is the large room with the wash basin, with the toilet there, door here, offices upstairs, some stairs here. This room, do you know about that? This big room?

A. I am not sure, but this is the guardroom.

Q. This room is sealed with paper strips.

A. I know only the downstairs. There was a white door; there was written a sign "Out of Bounds for Prisoners". Opposite the white door was a brown door and--

Q. That brown door was here; the white door was here (indicating)?

A. I can't recognize the situation.

Q. There were stairs here, a door here, stairs here, another door here, this is the main stairs. This is a little stairs that leads down to this room, 4 or 5 steps (indicating).

A. I do not know which floor it was.

Q. What do you know about the Russian Prisoners of War from Lahden?

A. Wednesday and Thursday these transports came from Lahden, it is by Minden.

Q. Now, on the 6th of April, early in the morning, what did you notice at Ahlen?

A. A truck came in front of the building and about 25 Russians, prisoners, and one girl were loaded on the truck under heavy guard.

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A 081979

EX 10

Q. Who were the guards?

A. Hilburg, Nonne and Luckee.

Q. Describe Hilburg. What did he look like?

A. He is thin and wears glasses.

Q. How much does he weigh?

A. I am not sure, 70 or 75 kilograms.

Q. How tall is he?

A. About my size, about 172 centimeters.

Q. What color eyes did Hilburg have?

A. I don't know, I think he has dark eyes, but I am not sure.

Q. Does he have any scar on his face?

A. No, but he had nearly no hair.

Q. What color hair did he have?

A. Dark blond, about as I am.

Q. How long did you know Hilburg?

A. From the time I came in the office in Ahlen in March about.

Q. Did he have any habits that would be outstanding or would distinguish him?

A. He talked very much and he made always very much noise as he spoke, and he was always sitting like I am.

Q. Do you know where he came from, where he was born?

A. No, I don't know. I think he came from Hannover, I am not sure.

Q. Did he have a sweetheart?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did he live at the barracks?

A. No, he went out evenings to his home.

Q. Where was his home?

A. In Hannover, but I don't know where.

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A 081980

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EK 10

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Q. Did he walk home with anybody when he went home each night? Did he have a man or woman that he walked home with?

A. I lived very near the office and I went after the time of duty always immediately home so I don't know what happened with the others that were there.

Q. His first name was Edmond?

A. Yes, Edmond.

Q. Describe Luckee.

A. Luckee is about 50, he is smaller than I am, and he has a small face with many wrinkles in his face.

Q. How old was Wilburg?

A. I think he was in March 37 or 39.

Q. He didn't have a mustache?

A. No.

Q. Now, what color eyes did Luckee have?

A. I didn't look, I can't tell you exactly what color his eyes were.

Q. Did he have a mustache?

A. No.

Q. What did he weigh?

A. About 75 or 80 kilograms.

Q. He was heavier than Wilburg?

A. Yes.

Q. Big shoulders?

A. Yes, big shoulders.

Q. Did he wear a ring?

A. I think he had a marrying ring.

Q. Did Luckee have any habits?

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A081981

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A. I don't know. I have seen him only in the guardroom and I don't know much about him.

Q. He was married and lived with his family?

A. No, he had a room opposite the office in Ahlen.

Q. Did he have a sweetheart?

A. Yes, I think so. If there were air raids I went always to the shelters in the jail, and there came Luckee with a girl.

Q. What was her name?

A. I don't know her name but I know she went with him to his home and she had always a pram with her.

Q. Were there any children in the pram?

A. Yes, one.

Q. How old?

A. It was very little, I don't know how old.

Q. What did the woman look like?

A. I don't know because most times there was no light in the shelter and we had only light from a flashlight, but I don't know exactly what she looked like.

Q. That leads us up to Nonnee.

G. Kurvers

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of June 1945
by Gertrud Kurvers who reads and understands English

James W. Bost
James W- Bost
Major Cavalry

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A 081982

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Q: Kurvers, you are reminded we are continuing with you under oath as you were yesterday.

A: Yes, Yes.

Q: How old are you?

A: 21 years.

Q: Are you married?

A: No.

Q: Where were you born?

A: Haarlem, Holland.

Q: Now about the conference the day before the Russians died, do you know anything about what went on in the conference -- did you hear them talk about it?

A: No, I don't know anything about that.

Q: In your opinion, what do you think went on in the conference?

A: I think in the conference they only spoke about prisoners from Camp Lahde and I don't know exactly what was spoken there.

Q: Now, Kurvers, I have here your bank book; where do you have this account now - from what bank is this?

A: It is postal savings.

Q: This money you deposited here, does that represent your pay from the Germans?

A: This is money I had collected for quite a long time and after it was quite a number of Francs, I took it to the post office.

Q: Now, when you worked at Gunther Wagner's, what were your duties there?

A: I was their Camp Commander in a camp with about 60 or 70 girls who wouldn't work, but were supposed to work in a factory and were now sent to that camp for education.

Q: By that statement does it mean that these were disciplinary cases, cases to be punished?

A: Yes, that's right.

Q: Where was this camp?

A: It was in the factory on the first floor and that part of the factory was called papengus.

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A 081983

Q: By this re-education program, what did they do to these workers?

A: The girls had to get up at 5:00 o'clock in the morning and part of them had to start to work at 6:00 o'clock and between 5:00 and 6:00 o'clock they had time to wash themselves and to make their beds and I brought these girls to the factory at 6:00 o'clock and I went then to the girls who worked in the factory during the night time. These girls who worked during the night time had to work from the evening 6:30 until the next morning until 6:30 o'clock. Then I brought these girls who worked during the night time back to the first floor and took then the girls who were supposed to start to work at 7:00 o'clock to the factory. Then I went back to the first floor and looked to see that they cleaned their rooms and then I asked the girls if anyone was ill, and if they were I sent them to the doctor and noted the names down and I went then to the kitchen to ask if it was necessary to get a supply of coal, wood or something like that. If a girl escaped then I had to report that by the direction of the Fuhrer and I was directed also to report that to the Gestapo.

Q: Did you report to Doctor Funk and did he know that you were reporting it?

A: No, I didn't speak with Doctor Funk. I reported always to Mr. Grinn.

Q: You have explained the work a day schedule of this re-education camp, but I still don't see what re-education means. Explain to me what re-education means?

A: I had nothing to do with the re-education. The girls had to work and after they had finished their work they could wash themselves, could do then what they wanted to do in the camp.

Q: What is re-education?

A: It is very difficult to re-educate these people because they were Russians and Poles and all kinds of girls, mixed.

Q: What did they do to re-educate them?

A: There was no re-education. There was only work for them to do. It was a kind of punishment.

Q: Did beatings take part of the punishment?

A: It has happened that I have beat a girl, but not much.

Q: What did you beat her with?

A: With my hand.

Q: Who ordered the beating?

A: Nobody.

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A 081984

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EC 10

Q: Were you armed at this camp?

A: No.

Q: Did the girls like you?

A: The girls liked me more than the other girl who was in charge of the camp. They asked me always what time I was on duty because they didn't like the other girl.

Q: Certain records that I have found indicate that you allowed certain prisoners to get outside the compound after hours to have meetings with boy friends, is that true?

A: Yes, sometimes they asked me if it was allowed to go to visit a friend who worked in the factory as a guard during night time and I have allowed that most times.

(At this point Major Bost made reference to putting a girl's hand in the hinge side of the door and then closing the door and asked the witness, Kurvers, to demonstrate how it was done -- Kurvers did demonstrate how it was supposed to be done by putting her hand in the hinge side of the door and then motioning that after the hand was in the door, the door was then closed, thus torturing the victim. She said that she had never done that to a girl)

Q: Why did you put your fingers in the door so quickly?

A: I know from the Gestapo at Ahlen. I have seen them put the hand of a girl in the door, and they did that to force her to speak the truth. And I know from my girl friend who told me that it had happened with her too.

Q: What girl friend?

A: Karla Banger.

Q: This girl at Ahlen, what was her name?

A: I don't know.

Q: Who put her fingers in the door?

A: Frau Hage.

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Q: Was that the one you saw at Hanover in the field out where I found you?

A: No. I have seen her for the last time on the 5th of April when she went away from the office.

Q: Did you actually see this girl's fingers put in the door?

A: I saw that the hand had been put in the door.

A 081985

Q: Show me how the door was secured so that her hand stayed in the door?

A: The girl's hand was like that (Kurvers placed her hand in the hinge side of the door) Frau Hage was standing pulling the door toward the closed position. I came down the hall going to the office of Commissar Jost with the paper and his office was closed so I went back. It was then that I saw this girl who had her fingers in the door.

Q: Had the girl fainted?

A: I didn't see that.

Q: Was the girl crying?

A: I didn't hear crying and I didn't see it. I expect it was as I passed just in the beginning as Frau Hage started in the investigation.

Q: Did you hear cries later on?

A: I went to my office and that was in the next building, so I couldn't hear.

Q: Show me exactly how that girl looked when her hand was in the door?

A: She was leaning against the wall.

Q: Kurvers, can you tell me of any instances of torture that you witnessed?

A: I didn't see all the tortures in Ahlen, but I have seen in Brussels beatings with rubber clubs and with wooden sticks. The wooden sticks were covered with leather and there were nails in the stick with thick heads. The stick was about 36" long and about 2" diameter and it was covered with leather and studded with nails with thick, large heads. The heads were about 1 centimeter thick and came out of the leather (hobnails).

Q: Who did this beating?

A: Albert Frank, Herman Koehler, Herbert Patzig and especially Vits and Kresler.

Q: Did the men die from the beatings?

A: No.

Q: Were they unconscious?

A: It seems that these prisoners become conscious and then they would throw cold water over them and beat them again. They beat them until they were nearly unconscious and they would revive them and start all over again.

Q: Did you actually watch these men being beaten?

A: Yes.

H1487 - 0100
A081986

2nd 102

CONFIDENTIAL

EC 10

Q: Why were you there?

A: I was there as an interpreter.

Q: What were they beating these men for?

A: Because the investigator said that they didn't tell the truth.

Q: What did the investigator think that they had done?

A: As an example, there was one who was arrested because he had a pistol without a permit. Sometimes when they were not sure if the man had a pistol or not, they would ask him a lot of questions and beat him to force him to speak the truth.

Q: In my mind, it seems to me that the truth was synonymous with what the inspector wanted them to say is that correct?

A: Yes, that's right.

Q: In your mind, do you think that these people made the admission merely to escape the torture?

A: Yes, I am sure some of them admitted it to prevent more torture.

Q: Was that the first time you ever witnessed a beating or a torture?

A: No, I saw it for the first time when I was present at the investigation. After they admitted something, they were tortured again because they didn't admit it in the beginning of the investigation.

Q: Do you know the names of these people who were tortured?

A: No.

Q: This was in Brussels?

A: Yes.

Q: What about Paris?

A: I didn't work for the Gestapo in Paris.

Q: In each town that you worked for the Gestapo, did you witness torture?

A: Only in Brussels and in Ahlen once. Only once as the girl was with her hands in the door and I had seen the hanging, but not more.

Q: Did you ever see anyone killed by torture?

A: No.

H1487-0101

A 081987

Q: About this re-education center, who ordered the people into that?

A: Commissar Jost ordered that these girls who had to be punished should come into the camp.

Q: Who told Commissar Jost to put them in the camp?

A: The girls were investigated by Hoebelmeyer, Schroeder, Nomme, Prigge, Ziesze, Lucke and Frau Hage. Then these investigators make a statement and send that to Commissar Jost and he says then how long a girl should go into the camp.

Q: What would be the reason they would be ordered to the camp, ignorance, illiteracy or what?

A: Most times, it was because they wouldn't work one or two days in the factory when they were supposed to work or to say that they were ill when they were not ill. Sometimes, if they had stolen something.

Q: When they arrived at the factory where you worked, did they have markings on their bodies from beatings or torture?

A: Yes, they were marked from beating on the back and legs.

H1487-0102

Q: Always?

A: Not always, but sometimes.

Q: How long would they remain at this re-education center?

A: It was between three weeks and four months. Sometimes the girls had to stay indefinitely.

Q: How many girls died in this camp.

A: None died.

Q: Where did they go when they got out?

A: I don't know where they went, but most of them were taken to the Gestapo office and from there I don't know where they went.

Q: Did the girls work while they were at the re-education center?

A: Yes, they had to work there.

Q: Were they fed?

A: Yes, most of them were plenty healthy.

A 081988

2nd/102

CONFIDENTIAL

EX 10

Q: How many meals did they get a day?

A: They got at noon a lunch and in the evening supper with soup and bread and the bread they could spare until the next morning for breakfast.

Q: Now Kurvers, of all the things that I know about you, what is the worst thing that you have done, what is the most disfavored?

A: As camp commander.

Q: Which would you consider the most disfavored next to this?

A: I distributed foods tickets to the prisoners.

Q: What do you think we ought to do with you?

A: I don't know, but I would like to know.

Q: What do you think the Gestapo would do with you?

A: They would send me to a concentration camp I expect.

Q: Why would they send you there?

A: Because it was wrong what I did.

Q: How long would they send you there?

A: Some years.

Q: You have had experience with preparing charges against someone, if I were a Gestapo officer and if you were working for me, how would the charges or statement against you read if the Gestapo would do it?

A: I don't know. The only thing, I expect that if I came before the Gestapo I think they would send me to the concentration camp, but I don't know what else.

Q: Is your sweatheart in Hanover in the SS?

A: My sweatheart is not a member of the SS or a member of the party.

Q: Were you present at any time at the conferences where either Commissar Jost or any of the others decided to kill prisoners?

A: No, never. I had nothing to do with that.

A. Kurvers

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of June 1945
bx Gertrud Kurvers who reads and understands English.

James W. Bodt
Major Cav.

A081989

112 39

Description of Nonne

1 meter 20 centimeters tall
dark hair
broad face
long nose
was pretty dark complected
dark eyes

Q. Did he have a sweetheart?
A. No he lived in town with his wife.

Q. Where in Hanover did he live?
A. Temporarily forgotten.

Q. Howold was this man?
A. About 40 years old.

Q. Did Nonne have any particular habits or characteristics?
A. He walked stooped shouldered and like a goose. His head went like a goose.

Q. How did you know that Hilburg was going to Seelhorst cemetary?
A. I heard him say in the afternoon that he had been to the Seelhorst cemetary in the morning.

Q. There were 800 prisoners come from Laden of which 203 were killed.
A. I know only that about 25 men went away in the morning by truck and that 150 went away later.

Q. Who ordered the execution of these men?
A. That was an order of Commisar Jost.

Q. How do you know definitely that these prisoners were killed at the Seelhorst?
A. In the afternoon when I saw Hilburg I ask him where he had been and he said, "To the Seelhorst." I said, "To Seelhorst," and he said, "Yes! Did you see the column of prisoners? That was hard work we killed them all." I said, "Did you kill all of them?", and he answered, very proudly, "Yes, we killed all of them".

Going back to the girl.

Q. How did you come to be present and at the execution?
A. I was anxious to see how that happened and I would like to know if there was an investigation and if there was a trial before the hanging?

Q. Who was there?
A. No. Nonne was standing before the girl about five meters from her

A 081990

Incl 10

EL 10

and near her an interpreter because the girl could not speak German. Nonne read the name from a paper and told the girl that she should hang because she was a member of a guerilla troop and she stold all kinds of goods.

Q. What was the name of the interpreter?
A. I don't know.

Q. A man or a woman?
A. A man. After the interpreter had interpreted all these words Nonne said, "Now, you will die," Then the girl fell from the steps where she was standing and was hanged.

Q. Who all were present?
A. Nonne, Havenith, Hilburg, the interpreter and three prisoners who prepared her for hanging. They were overseers of the jail.

Q. How far did the body drop?
A. About 30 or 40 centimeters.

Q. Did the girl's neck break or did she strangle?
A. She was strangled. Herface became blue and thick and she struggled with her shoulders and I became sick and went away.

Q. What date did this girl die?
A. I don't know exactly. The date was about a fortnight before Easter.

Q. This afternoon you told me about 20 men were hanged at Ahalm. What date were they hanged on?
A. It was on a Tuesday the day before the girl was hanged, that happened on Tuesday afternoon and I saw on Wednesday morning the 20 bodies liesing and covered with paper.

Q. Did they hang them with skaffold or did they hang them with wire?
A. I don't know but I think they all died on the skaffold?

Q. Who did the hanging?
A. Hilburg let the steps down on which they were standing.

Q. Were they hanged in group or were they seperate?
A. No they were probably hanged seperately because they took one then another out of the cellar down stairs and between each one was a quarter of an hour time.

Q. Why were these men killed?
A. These men belonged to the same guerilla troop to which the girl belonged.

Q. Who ordered their death?
A. Commisar Jost ordered their hanging, and all the statements about the prisoners had to pass Commisar Jost.

A081991

1125-41

About the Russian prisoners of war.

Q. Why were 250 selected out of 800?
A. I don't know.

Q. Were these 250 kept seperate from the others?
A. I know only that the prisoners came from Lahde and that in the morning that part of them would go. A group of these prisoners were free to go. The others were lined up in front of the building and guarded.

Q. Did she seethe guards?
A. Part of them present were from my Gestapo office themest were from the police.

Q. Who were the guards from your office?
A. I don't know all the names of these guards.

Q. Give me some names?
A. I don't know the names of the men that went with the group. I know one who was not from the police.

Q. Who was he?
A. Hoebelmeyer. Jost was also in the office. He was the one who gave the order.

Q. Did you hear him give ths order?
A. No, I know only the timebefore there was several conferences in the room of Jost.

Q. Who attended the conferences?
A. Hoebelmeyer, Sagebaum, Nonne, and Siesse.

/s/ G. Kurvers

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of June 1945 by Gertrud Kurvers who reads and understands English.

/s/ James W. Bost
/t/ James W. Bost
Major, Cavalry

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

James W. Bost
JAMES W. BOST
Major, Cavalry

H1487-0106

A 081992

2nd/102

EC 10

CONFIDENTIAL

112 42

SUBJECT : - WAR ATROCITIES.

TO : - Commanding General, Ninth U.S. Army.
(Attn of War Crimes J.A. - Maj. J.W. BOST).

1. Complying with your request particulars required are :

(a) Actual number buried " MASCHSEE " (behind Rathaus, HANNOVER) - 386

153 RUSSIAN Officers P.W.
1 RUSSIAN Woman

154

232 Unknown Nationals (D.P.'s etc) from AHLEM Camp.

386

All the above bodies are buried in individual graves.

(b) Actual number buried at SEELHORST Cemetery. - 140

140 Unknown Nationals (D.P.'s etc) exhumed from pits and reburied in individual graves.

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2. Attached copies of reports called for by Maj. LAMB:

(a) Acting Oberburgermeister BRATKE report on the exhumation and reburial.
(b) Medical report on examination of bodies from pits at SEELHORST Cemetery, together with copies of other documents (already in your possession) making a complete dossier of this incident.

3. (a) Copy of report on Jewish Concentration Camp, AHLEM attached for ready reference.
(b) Maj. LEVINE, U.S. Army at present in HANNOVER has been concerning himself with this incident and Lt. WINTERBURN was called by him yesterday to make a sworn statement in connection therewith.

/s/ G.H. Lamb,
Major, R.A.,
Comd 518 (K) Mil Gov Det.

B.L.A.
8 June 1945.

Copy to :- 504 (L/R) Mil Gov Det.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:
Charles R. Zimmer
CHARLES R. ZIMMER,
Capt, INF,
War Crimes Branch.

Incl 112

A081993

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

112 43

Medical Report on exhumation of bodies from pits at SEELHORST - Cemetery.

Hannover, May 4th 1945

The medical commission consisting of
1) Obermedizinalrat Dr. Miesbach
2) Medizinalrat Dr. Wilsch
3) Medizinalrat Dr. Becke
4) Prof. Dr. Nordmann,
were present by order of the Military Government at the exhumation of 223 dead bodies on the "Seelhorster churchyard" on May 2nd, 1945 between 0900 AM and 0300 PM. The commission stated:

I.

153 male persons and
1 female person
were exhumed. An autopsy of the bodies had not been arranged. It was impossible, to undress all bodies in the short available time between exhumation and transport. However the cause of death could be stated in every case: In most cases the killing was by head wounds caused by shooting at close range. There were two cases of breast wounds and one of the upper part of the left thigh evidently these violations been made from a greater distance. The corpses were mostly dressed in civil or prisoner-of-war-clothes (uncoloured german uniforms) or in russian uniforms. The bodies showed, that the funeral had taken place about 3 or 4 weeks before the exhumation. 5 persons were identified. The following bodies were recognized by russian friends or relations of the victims:

1) Sednew, Wassili	recognized	by	Dawarsky	tomb	nbr.	24,
2) Masuskewiz, Michael	"	"	Woizukowitz	"	"	25,
3) Burba, Iwan	"	"	Stojak, Alexander	"	"	26,
4) Sauszuk, Iwan	"	"	Kliscuk	"	"	34,
5) Belozenko, Nicolai	"	"	Bulowszenko	"	"	36,

II.

Moreover 69 bodies had been exhumed they were not killed by shooting but died of malnutrition or disease.
40 of these bodies had been registered by the churchyard administration; they have numbers and notices about the cause of death and were buried at the named dates: Compare annexion Nbr. 1. 18 bodies were put by in rough boards, the rest without clothes. 29 bodies were definitely unknown, they were not registered and were buried between March 23rd, 1945 and April 6th, 1945 without the cooperation of the churchyard administration. In accordance with the functionary british officer, Premierlieutenant Hall, the commission resigned to a dissection. The malnutrition was evident in all cases by the inquest of the dead and there was no reference to another violant cause of death. On the whole 223 dead had been exhumed and inspected on May 2nd, 1945.

Incl 11²

A 081994

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EL 11

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Medical Report on exhumation of bodies from pits at SEELHORST Cemetery cont.

III.

On May 3rd, 1945 between 0900 hrs. a.m. and 0300 hrs. p.m. again 303 dead bodies were exhumed with an inquest at the same place. The bodily condition of the corpses was particularly bad, because the burial had been 3 months ago. In many cases the cause of death could not be found by the simple inquesting of the corpses. Also on this day an autopsy was not possible by the same reasons as on the day before.

There were exhumed:

1) 112 corpses according to list of annexion 2. These are orderly registered 111 corpses with dates of birth or age and funeral, as well as the cause of death and the body of one unknown person.
2) 191 bodies, which were buried without information of the churchyard administration. Amongst these 6 bodies had papers:

Perel, Moses, 22 years, locksmiths, Litzmannstadt, cause of death: weakness of the heartmuscle.
Wojdila, Thomas, born 13.12.1909,
Radomski, Szmul, 32 years old,
Kriwosche, Hailina, born 17.2.1921 at Iwanko,
Mowtschan, Lina, born 24.1.1924 at Kontiar,
Bedoroz, Alexandra, born 25.1.1925 at Chutor-Fedorze.

The other bodies were unknown.
24 corpses (15 men, 9 women) were in good general condition. 4 of these bodies showed a violent cause of death: One man killed by shot wounds (right cheek), three victims (1 male, 2 females) killed by strangulation.
The cause of death of the other 20 persons could not definitely be stated.
The rest of the 167 showed malnutrition of high degree.

Sgd.: Dr.med.A.Becke,
Dr.med.Miesbach
Prof.Nordmann
Dr.Wilsch

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Zimmer
CHARLES R. ZIMMER,
Capt, INF,
War Crimes Branch.

H1487-0109

A 081995

2nd 1/2

CONFIDENTIAL

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45

AFFIDAVIT RE AUTHENTICITY
OF STILL PHOTOGRAPH

James W. Bost, Major Cavalry O-290376 being by me duly sworn, upon his oath, deposed and stated as follows to wit:

That he has been assigned to War Crimes investigative duties by duly constituted authority: that he was present at the time and directed and supervised the taking of the photograph affixed to the following sheet which photograph is marked Exhibit 12 and bears his personal signature; that said photograph was taken on the 2nd day of May 1945, at Hannover; that it is a ture and correct reproduction of and accurately depicts the following scene as it appeared at said time and place which as the disinternment and reburial of Russian Prisoners of War and Russian National at Seelhorst Cemetery.

James W. Bost
Major Cavalry

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned authority on this 21st Day of June 1945

1st Lt F.A.

H1487-0110

A081996

2nd/12

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

H1487-0111

A 081997

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

112 47

AFFIDAVIT RE AUTHENTICITY
OF STILL PHOTOGRAPH

James W. Bost, Major Cavalry, O-290378 being by me duly sworn, upon his oath, deposed and stated as follows to wit:

That he has been assigned to War Crimes investigative duties by duly constituted authority; that he was present at the time and directed and supervised the taking of the photograph affixed to the following sheet which photograph is marked Exhibit 12 and bears his personal signature; that said photograph was taken on the 2nd day of May 1945 at Hannover; that it is a true and correct reproduction of and accurately depicts the following scene as it appeared at said time and place which was the disinterment and reburial of Russian Prisoners of War and Russian National at Seelhorst Cemttery.

James W Bost
Major Cavalry

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned authority on this 21st day of June 1945.

1st Lt FA

H1487-0112

A 081998

2nd 12

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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H1487-0113

A081999

2nd 12th

CONFIDENTIAL

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112

AFFIDAVIT RE AUTHENTICITY
OF STILL PHOTOGRAPH

James W. Bost, Major Cavalry, 0-290378 being by me duly sworn, upon his oath, deposed and stated as follows to wit:

That he has been assigned to War Crimes investigative duties by duly constituted authority; that he was present at the time and directed and supervised the taking of the photograph affixed to the following sheet which photograph is marked Exhibit 12 and bears his personal signature; that said photograph was taken on the 2nd day of May 1945 at Hannover; that it is a true and correct reproduction of and accurately depicts the following scene at it appeared at said time and place which was the disinterment and reburial of Russian Prisoners of War and Russian National at Seelhorst Cemetery.

James W. Bost
Major Cavalry

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned authority on this 21st day of June 1945.

Myron Breen 1st Lt F.A.

H1487-0114

A 082000

Incl 12

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FILE

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H1487-0115

A 082001

2nd 12th

CONFIDENTIAL

H1487-0116

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112

AFFIDAVIT RE AUTHENTICITY
OF STILL PHOTOGRAPH.

James W. Bost, Major Cavalry O-290378 being by me duly sworn, upon his oath, deposed and stated as follows to wit:

That he has been assigned to War Crimes investigative duties by duly constituted authority; that he was present at the time and directed and supervised the taking of the photograph affixed to the following sheet which photograph is marked Exhibit 12 and bears his personal signature; that said photograph was taken on the 2nd day of May 1945, at Hannover: that it is a true and correct reproduction of and accurately depicts the following scene as it appeared at said time and place which was the disinterment and reburial of Russian Prisoners of War and Russian National at Seelhorst Cemetery.

James W. Bost
Major Cavalry

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned authority on this 21st June 1945.

Bryan Bree 1st Lt FA

A 082002

Incl 12

EL IV

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5-2

112

H1487-0117

A082003

2nd 12th

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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112

AFFIDAVIT RE AUTHENTICITY
OF STILL PHOTOGRAPH

James W. Bost, Major Cavalry O-290378 being by me duly sworn, upon his oath, deposed and stated as follows to wit:

That he has been assigned to War Crimes investigative duties by duly constituted authority: that he was present at the time and directed and supervised the taking of the photograph affixed to the following sheet which photograph is marked Exhibit 12 and bears his personal signature; that said photograph was taken on the 2nd day of May 1945, at Hannover; that it is a ture and correct reproduction of and accurately depicts the following scene as it appeared at said time and place which was the disinterment and reburial of Russian Prisoners of War and Russian National at Seelhorst Cemetery.

James W. Bost
Major Cavalry

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned authority on this 21st Day of June 1945

1st Lt FA

H1487-0118

082004

Incl 12

CONFIDENTIAL

H1487-0119

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A 082005

Ind 12²

EXIT

CONFIDENTIAL

55

112

AFFIDAVIT RE AUTHENTICITY
OF STILL PHOTOGRAPH

James W. Bost, Major Cavalry, O-290378 being by me duly sworn, upon his oath, deposed and stated as follows to wit:

That he has been assigned to War Crimes investigative duties by duly constituted authority: that he was present at the time and directed and supervised the taking of the photograph affixed to the following sheet which photograph is marked Exhibit /2 and bears his personal signature; that said photograph was taken on the 2nd day of May 1945 at Hannover; that it is a true and correct reproduction of and accurately depicts the following scene as it appeared at said time and place which was the disinternment and reburial of Russian Prisoners of War and Russian National at Seelhorst Cemetery.

James W. Bost
Major Cavalry

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned authority on this 21st day of June 1945.

1st Lt F.A.
Virgil Breen

H1487-0120

A 082006

2nd 12

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H1487-0121

A 082007

Incl 12²

EL IV

CONFIDENTIAL

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1 June 1945
Gutersloh, Germany

CERTIFICATE

I certify that I removed this Red Army button from the body of one of victims found in the common grave at Seelhorst Cemetery, near Hannover, Germany. This button was the top button of the greenish trousers which the man was wearing.

I further certify that many of the bodies had one or more articles of clothing which I was informed was the uniform of the Red Army, one body was completely dressed in the Red Army Uniform.

I further certify that many of the articles of clothing had painted on them in white block letters about three inches high the letters "SU" whick is the method the Germans use for marking persons of Russian Nationality.

James W. Bost
JAMES W. BOST
Major Cavalry

Only one button is available. It accompanies the original file.

H1487-0122

A 082008

Incl 13-2

CONFIDENTIAL

EX 13

CONFIDENTIAL

58

Before me, being duly authorized to administer oaths, appeared Sergeant Johannes M. Regouin, 102797, Netherlands Army, who was sworn and testified as follows:

Q. How old are you?
A. 25 years.

112

Q. Where were you born?
A. Cuyk a./d. Maas, Netherlands.

Q. For what period of time after your birth did you remain in Germany?
A. I never lived in Germany but spent all my life in the Netherlands.

Q. State briefly, the manner in which you acquired your knowledge of the German language; what experience, if any, you have had in the use of such language; and what experience, if any, you have had as interpreter and translator, along with any other facts that you can offer indicating a knowledge of the German language, people, dialects, and customs.
A. I studied the German language for three years at the high school, Gem. H.B.S. Nymegen, in Nymegen, Netherlands; and two years at the commercial school, Lyceum Alpinum, in Zuoz, Switzerland. I spoke the German language with the inhabitants in Switzerland and had to speak it during the occupation in Holland. The dialect spoken in Switzerland is about the same as the dialect which is used in Bavaria and Austria. I can understand all the various dialects, although I cannot speak all of them.

Q. State briefly what opportunity you have had in acquiring a knowledge of the English language.
A. I studied the English language for two years at the high school in Nymegen, Netherlands and two years at the commercial school in Zuoz, Switzerland. I got further experience in the English language during the three months that I served with the First Canadian Army.

Q. State briefly any other languages which you have a fluent knowledge of and the manner in which you acquired such knowledge.
A. Being Dutch, I speak Dutch fluently. I also know Flemish, which I learned in Southern Holland and while travelling in Belgium.

Q. State the languages which you feel that you can accurately interpret and translate.
A. English, Dutch, Flemish, and German.

J. M. Regouin

Johannes M. Regouin, 102797,
Sergeant, Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10 day of July 1945.

Charles R. Zimmer

CHARLES R. ZIMMER,
Captain, Infantry.

A 082009

CONFIDENTIAL

EX 14

H1487-0124

106 — 119a

H-1487 (a-g)

H1487-0125